"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,250. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.
Wheat, 85¼; corn, 30¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The Bankruptcy bill was amended and several resolutions were considered.—Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Lexow anti-trust bills were passed by the Senate after debate under the five-minute rule. The Addis Anti-Scalpers bill was also passed by the Senate. The Assembly passed Mr. Nixon's bill appropriating $1,250,000 for continuing work on the Capitol building, $800,000 of which is available at once.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The convention of the Parnellites, in Dublin, decided to form a new Irish League, and struggle earnestly for the freedom of Ireland. United States Consul Neal in Liverpool was the recipient yesterday of a silver service of plate from the citizens, and Miss Neal received a handsome dressing case.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Black signed the Raines Liquor Tax Law Amendment bill.

Actor James O'Neill's early marriage was admitted by him in court at Chicago.

The State tax rate for this year may fall to 2.55, the lowest in three years.

Joseph E. Kelly has confessed that he alone murdered Cashier Stickney of the Great Falls National Bank, at Somersworth, N. H.

Reports of more insurgent defeats come from Spanish sources in Cuba. Captain General Weyler, it is said, will soon leave Santa Clara.

The sentence of Actor James B. Gentry, who was to have been hanged to-morrow for killing Madge Yorke, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

A party of two men and one woman will start this morning on a horseback ride to Philadelphia. They will endeavor to break the record for time between the two cities.

The Greeks had the advantage in the war with Turkey, according to the latest advices. The Turks had captured most of the strongholds on the Milouna Pass, and the road was open for the advance on Larissa, headquarters of the Greek Army, only twelve miles distant. The Greeks meanwhile have made a bold march for Elassona, the Turkish headquarters, by the Reveni Pass, and the Turks, if they advance on Larissa, will find themselves between two Greek armies. In the west the Greek fleet has abandoned the siege of Prevesa, apparently to take part in important operations in the Gulf of Salonica. The Greeks have crossed the Albanian frontier and repulsed the Turks.

Page 2.

The benefit for Miss Kittie K. Abbey, daughter of the late Henry E. Abbey, at the Metropolitan Opera House, was a success.

The wheat market was excited and nervous yesterday, and a decline in prices was recorded, owing to the confidence abroad that the war will be short.

Dr. Hunter announced that he would withdraw from the Senatorial contest in Kentucky. Two more Democratic Senators have arrived, and seventy votes are again necessary to a choice.

Greeks in this city will have a mass meeting to-night at Webster Hall, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street. They are very much excited over the conflict. Consul General Botassi sent to Secretary Sherman a formal notification that war has begun.

Page 3.

Francisco Squilla was captured after he had been pursued for an hour in his wagon through Morrisania. He is a junk dealer, and is suspected of larceny.

Woman suffragists of Brooklyn yesterday discussed Dr. Buckley, who opposed the admission of women as delegates to the recent Methodist Conference.

There is great opposition to the passage of Gov. Black's Civil Service bill by the Legislature. Many arguments against it were made at a hearing yesterday.

The Court of Appeals decided that 100 persons in the civil service of Brooklyn are entitled to hold their positions in the non-competitive class, because their duties are, to a degree, confidential.

The cold wave that reached New York early yesterday morning broke all records for this season of the year. The thermometer dropped to 8 degrees below freezing point in this city.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bohemia ran into an ice pack on April 12, and her bow plates were badly strained, the leak causing the passengers to become terrified.

The tug Daylight sank at her Hoboken moorings at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The sleeping crew narrowly escaped drowning. The tug sank in the same way six years ago.

Attorney David McClure argued in defense of Capt. Reed, the master of the T. F. Oakes, who is accused of not feeding his crew properly. A motion to dismiss the complaint was denied.

The Mayor has not yet named Mr. Roosevelt's successor on the Police Board. W. R. Spooner paid a fruitless visit to the Mayor's office, but could not get a chance at Mr. Strong.

Page 4.

Harry Clark, an Ann Arbor student, and Miss Sarah Fisher were killed while driving across the railroad tracks near South Lyon, Mich.

The schooner Two Brothers went aground on Nantucket Bar, and the James Ponder stranded near Hog Island. The crews were saved. The Ponder will probably be a total loss.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in favor of the Manhattan Railroad in the tax cases of 1895. The valuation by the company must be accepted in making assessments.

The sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee which has charge of the Tariff bill conferred with several Senators yesterday. Many reductions have been made by them in the proposed duties, and it is believed that the bill will be reported to the full committee next week.

The Assembly voted in the morning to substitute Senator Cantor's dollar-gas bill for the five-cent reduction bill which came from the Senate. In the afternoon the Assembly reconsidered its action and passed the bill as it came from the Senate, after a stormy debate, in which charges were made of under influence exerted by the lobby.

Page 5.

"Honor Certificates" will be given to those securing five or more new members for the League of American Wheelmen during the current year.

Prices obtained yesterday were not altogether satisfactory at the auction sale of coach, harness, and saddle horses from the Rockland Stock Farm.

Amos Rusie has signed the contract sent by President Freedman of the New York Baseball Club, and will shortly report for duty. The terms of settlement are not made public.

Police Inspector Allaire stopped a bout at the Broadway Athletic Club between "Joe" Walcott and "Jim" Watts. Walcott's foul boxing angered the crowd, and serious disorder was threatened.

Metropolitan Opera House stockholders discussed leasing the house to Mr. Grau next season, but took no action. They urged the Directors that opera of some kind be provided for the public, even if not up to the standard heretofore maintained.

Page 7.

"Billy" Birch, the negro minstrel, is dead from paralysis of the brain and Bright's disease.

Four Eastertide weddings were celebrated yesterday. The one most largely attended was that of Miss Lillian May Stokes to Robert McMaster Gillespie.

The committee dispensing the money appropriated by the city for the Grant Monument dedication sent $150 to Jesse R. Grant to pay his traveling expenses on the way to the celebration.

Page 12.

The Aldermen voted to approve the supplemental report on rapid transit.

Duties received at the Custom House yesterday amounted to $950,142.56, the greater part being on straight imports.

Gen. Dodge, it is expected, will to-day issue the order assigning the military and civic organizations to places in the Grant Day parade.

Cornelius Van Cott was nominated for Postmaster at New York, and Frank R. Moore for Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of the State.

The jury in Col. Battersby's action for $25,000 damages against Publisher Collier for an alleged libel in a Christmas story, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, allowing him $1,822.16.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
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HORSEBACK TO PHILADELPHIA.

Two Men and One Woman Will Start This Morning from Central Park to Try to Break a Record.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 835 Fifth Avenue and Eugene H. De Kieffer of 1,090 Fifth Avenue will start at 8 o'clock this morning from the Arsenal building, Central Park, to break the record under saddle between New York and Philadelphia, a distance of ninety-eight miles. They expect to ride it in six hours and a half, and hope to do even better.

They will use common park hacks, with three relays, one each at Rahway, Princeton, and Bristol, and will trot the entire course. Three weeks ago two Philadelphia men, Messrs. Cainer and Calket, came here horseback in 6 hours and 57 minutes, part at full speed and part at a gallop, and used specially selected horses.

ACTOR GENTRY WILL NOT DIE.

His Sentence for Killing Madge Yorke Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 20.—The Board of Pardons to-night recommended commutation of the death sentence imposed upon James B. Gentry for the murder of Actress Madge Yorke, to imprisonment for life. Gov. Hastings approved the recommendation.

Gentry was to be hanged to-morrow.

The only reason which had weight with the board was that of after-discovered testimony as contained in affidavits by physicians of the German Hospital, where Gentry was taken immediately after the arrest. This was to the effect that in their opinion Gentry was insane while a patient there, and probably had been so at the time of the murder.

JACKSONVILLE GIRL SHOT.

Struck by Five Bullets Fired from Ambush—Her Lover Under Arrest.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 20.—Miss Mary Louise Gato, a beautiful woman about twenty years old, was shot and seriously wounded about 6:30 o'clock this evening. Edward Pitzer, the lover of the girl, is under arrest, charged with the crime, although he denied it.

Just as the girl was about to enter her home she was fired upon from ambush, the first bullet passing through her left arm. Another bullet entered the right side of the back, penetrating the liver, and another the left side, passing through the lung. A fourth bullet in the back was stopped by a steel rib in the woman's corset. Another bullet went through her hat.

Pitzer and the girl had been friendly about three years, but it is said that she did not wish to marry him. He is the son of a prominent merchant.

OHIO MURDERERS EXECUTED.

Two Woman Killers Put to Death in the Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 20.—The first executions by electricity in Ohio took place to-night shortly after midnight in the annex of the Ohio Penitentiary. The chair and appliances are similar to those used in New York.

The execution of William Haas was set for April 8, but owing to the burning out of an armature on the dynamo the execution had to be postponed, and Gov. Bushnell fixed the date so that Haas would be killed on the day set for the execution of William Wiley.

The condemned men passed the day in reading and religious devotions. The death warrants were read to them during the morning. Haas, who was nineteen years of age, had been indifferent to his fate ever since his arrival at the annex. The crime for which Haas was put to death was the criminal assault and murder of Mrs. Brauer, wife of his employer. He cut her throat with a razor. To cover up the crime Haas set fire to the house and fled.

William Wiley murdered his wife on the west side of Cincinnati twenty days after Haas committed his crime.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN OMAHA.

Their Candidate for Mayor Defeats the Nominee of the Fusion Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—The public interest in to-day's city election was light and the vote remarkably small. Party lines were not sharply drawn, but a semblance of politics was given the affair by the fusion of Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans against the Republican nominees.

At midnight it was apparent that Frank E. Moores, Republican, is elected Mayor over E. E. Howell, fusion, by less than 200.

LIVES LOST IN A BAYOU.

A Family of Three Known to Have Perished in Louisiana.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 20.—Reports of loss of life come from Bayou Videl, in the lower portion of Madison Parish.

The water from the Biggs crevasse caught the people there unprepared.

How many were actually drowned is unknown, but Thomas Blackman, his wife, and infant are known to have perished.

Hat Trimmings Case Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The famous hat trimmings case, which indirectly involves between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000, and which has been postponed from time to time for the past three years, was finally decided in favor of the Government by a jury in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon.

To Pension Gen. Meade's Daughters.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill to pension the daughters of Gen. George G. Meade—Margaret B. Meade and Henrietta Meade—at $100 per month each, was introduced to-day by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

CUBAN INSURGENTS BEATEN

The Work of the Spanish Gunboat Delgado Parejo During Last Week.

WEYLER TO LEAVE SANTA CLARA

The Institution of Reforms in Cuba to be Postponed Until Pacification Is Assured—The Tobacco Growers Are Agitated.

HAVANA, April 20.—The Spanish gunboat Delgado Parejo left here on Wednesday last for the mouth of the San Juan River, Province of Santa Clara, to protect the landing of detachments of troops, shipped there on board the steamship Gloria, under Gen. Pratts.

The gunboat entered the river on Friday last, towing a number of lighters upon which the soldiers had been embarked.

Some distance up the river a boat with a number of armed insurgents was sighted. The gunboat opened fire upon her, killing four of the insurgents, who were thrown overboard by their comrades, and wounding a number of others, eventually capturing the surviving insurgents.

Proceeding up the San Juan with the lighters, the gunboat protected the landing of two detachments of troops, who destroyed insurgent camps, captured quantities of arms and documents, and returned with two prisoners and twenty insurgents who had surrendered. Further, the gunboat captured three boats which had been used by the insurgents in their expeditions.

The Spanish gunboat Sandoval recently landed eighty men near Cape Cruz, Province of Santiago de Cuba, routing a force of insurgents there, capturing an insurgent Prefecture and a quantity of arms, and seizing the valuable salt mines taken possession of by the insurgents of that vicinity. The enemy had previously killed a member of the local guerrilla force who acted as a guide for the Spaniards.

La Lucha insists editorially to-day that the contracts made by Americans for the export of tobacco are fraudulent. It says that the Manufacturers' Union has proofs that the tobacco in question was not purchased before the issuance of Weyler's edict prohibiting the exportation, and adds that the Government at Washington will be the first to withdraw when convinced that unscrupulous American citizens have imposed upon its good faith. Meanwhile a feeling of disgust is spreading among the tobacconists, both growers and manufacturers.

Premier Canovas, according to the statements of several Havana newspapers, has said that the Government considers it expedient to wait for confirmation of the news as to the pacification of Cuba before establishing the promised reforms. The official press argues from this that the date of putting the reforms into effect will not be remote.

It is expected that Capt. Gen. Weyler will soon leave the City of Santa Clara. The weather remains unsettled, and the rain is falling almost constantly.

A number of skirmishes have taken place recently in the Province of Santa Clara. The losses of the insurgents are officially reported as thirty-eight killed, three wounded, and one taken prisoner. The Spanish troops have seized the contents of two camps, including an armory and several well-stocked shops.

MR. O'NEILL'S EARLY ROMANCE.

He Admits that He Was Married, but Denies the Claims of an Alleged Son.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Alfred H. O'Neill's suit to establish his claim that he is a legitimate son of James O'Neill, the actor, today elicited from the latter a curious reply in the shape of a document filed in the Circuit Court.

Actor O'Neill frankly admits that he was married to Alfred's mother, but he denies that he deserted her, says the claim that he is Alfred's father is without foundation, and asserts that he never lived with the woman after their marriage.

Mr. O'Neill does not explain his early matrimonial alliance at all.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN ELIZABETH.

New York and Brooklyn Railroad Car Works Suffers $100,000 Loss.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 20.—Fire started at 11 o'clock to-night in the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Supply and Car Company's mammoth shops, at the corner of Pine and Third Streets.

Several dwellings adjoining were also destroyed. The entire Elizabeth Fire Department was called out, and made a gallant fight. At 11:40 o'clock a terrific explosion took place, shattering windows for blocks around. It is believed several firemen were buried under falling walls. The loss will probably reach $100,000.

Hermit Ashel Bell's Estate.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., April 20.—William N. Bell of this place, brother of Ashel Bell, the hermit whose body was found floating in the Hudson six weeks ago, applied to the Surrogate at White Plains to-day for letters of administration. The estate consists of about $16,000 in savings banks and in securities and $10,000 in real estate, located in Ulster County and Dutchess County, this State. There are said to be about forty heirs. Lewis Bell of Peekskill opposes his brother's appointment. The case was adjourned until Monday next at Yonkers. Ashel Bell lived for years a hermit's life in a log hut and in caves in the Fishkill Mountains, where it is thought he buried a greater part of his fortune.

Reduced Its Capital Stock.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—The Directors of the Union National Bank, one of the strongest in Louisville, to-day decided to reduce the capital stock from $750,000 to $500,000, and act with a surplus of $100,000. The stockholders will be paid $112 a share and in addition the 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend, due July 1. The bank was organized in 1890. It has now $2,000,000 of deposits and $1,600,000 of loans and discounts. The reduction is made to reduce the taxation and increase the earning capacity. Notices of the reduction were mailed to the stockholders to-day.

Chicago's Fire Patrol System.

CHICAGO, April 20.—According to the report of the Fire Patrol Committee, just published in the annual report to the Chicago Board of Underwriters, the cost of maintaining the system in 1896 was $62,991, outside of the stock yards plant, which cost $7,681. The report shows the loss in Chicago for the year 1896 as $2,813,634.22, upon insurance involved of $30,303,264.24.

TAX RATE MAY BE LOWER.

A Possibility that It May Fall to 2.55, the Lowest in Three Years.

ALBANY, April 20.—It is believed that the tax rate for this year will not exceed 2.58, as compared with 2.69 last year. It may even fall to 2.55, the lowest in three years.

THE NEW RAINES BILL A LAW.

Governor Black Affixes His Signature, and New Blanks Must Now Be Used.

ALBANY, April 20.—Gov. Black has signed the Raines liquor tax law amendment bill.

State Excise Commissioner Lymar, upon receiving word of the Governor's affirmative action on the Raines law amendments, at once telegraphed all County Treasurers of that action, informing them that no applications could now be received for liquor-tax certificates except on the blanks drawn in compliance with the provisions of the new law, which will probably reach them to-morrow. The department is printing the new law in full, and all applicants can secure it within the next three days of the County Treasurers or special deputies of the department.

DELAY FOR BROKER CHAPMAN.

He Will Not Be Sent to Jail at Once—Good Effects of the Supreme Court Ruling.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme Court ruling in the case of Broker Chapman will serve as a warning and insure protection against future assaults on Senatorial character and dignity, as well as if there were fifty convictions, and that was the point aimed at when the prosecutions were begun, although the ostensible purpose of the Senate was to get at the very bottom of charges of Senatorial speculation in Sugar Trust stock pending the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill nearly four years ago.

Since then interest in that particular scandal has waned, several of the Senators supposed to be implicated have retired to private life, and the theory is now held in high quarters that further prosecution of Chapman's associates might look like persecution. This programme has not been formally announced, of course, but there is an understanding that the pending contempt cases will not be pushed to the limit of endangering the personal safety of the defendants, Magnates Havemeyer and Searles, and their associates who are on the gridiron with them.

No action will be taken by the authorities here in the Chapman contumacious case pending the receipt of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, which yesterday refused Chapman's applications for habeas corpus and certiorari. There are thirty days allowed for sending the mandate to the lower court, and steps looking to the incarceration of the New York broker will be deferred, according to District Attorney Davis, until the formality is complied with.

MRS. McKINLEY'S NEW BUGGY.

A Present from the President on His Mother's Birthday.

CANTON, Ohio, April 20.—A handsome new buggy was received to-day by Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President. The carriage was made in accordance with a contract placed early last Fall with a firm at Fostoria, Ohio, and was to be completed by April 1. It is of the extension-top cabriolet pattern, with exceedingly high backs, which are upholstered, and with springs. The carriage rests on a system of springs, which makes the vehicle one of much comfort.

The carriage is a gift from the President to his mother for her eighty-eighth birthday.

OBJECT TO DEPARTMENT STORES.

A Mass Meeting to be Held Against Them in Electric Park, Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—An immense anti-department store mass meeting is to be held within three weeks at Electric Park. This was the decision of the Cook County Business Men's Association at its meeting at the Sherman House to-day.

At this meeting the association proposes to gather together 100,000 people as a protest against the big stores. Platform orators by the score are to be invited, and no effort will be spared to render the occasion a memorable event of the year.

The Legislative Committee of the association reported at to-day's meeting that the Anti-Department Store bill had made excellent progress, and that the House Committee had reported favorably to its passage.

New Rochelle Election.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 20.—At the village election to-day, results follow: Henry L. Clark was elected President; Treasurer—J. A. Mahlstedt; Trustee First Ward—William Murray; Trustee, Second Ward—John Kelmer; Trustee, Third Ward—U. X. Griffin. Frederick Lorenzen, Democrat, was elected Trustee at Large.

THE WEATHER.

An area of high pressure covers the districts east of the Mississippi River. A trough of low pressure extends from Alberta southward to New Mexico, with a storm centre north of Montana. The pressure is higher on the Pacific coast. The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley; also on the Pacific coast; it has fallen generally throughout the Rocky Mountain slope and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and on the New England coast; also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen throughout the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers have fallen in the lower lake region, the Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States and showers are likely to occur in the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region. The temperature will rise rapidly in all districts east of the Mississippi River and throughout the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	68	27	31
6 A. M.	64	24	29
9 A. M.	65	29	30
12 M.	68	32	36
4 P. M.	70	39	42
6 P. M.	68	41	42
9 P. M.	61	38	39
12 P. M.	61	36	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1896	37
Corresponding date for last 20 years	50

KELLY ADMITS HIS GUILT

The Murderer of Bank Cashier Joseph A. Stickney Coolly Confesses the Crime.

CAUGHT IN WOMAN'S CLOTHING

The Diminutive Desperado Wore a Sunbonnet and Looked Ridiculous in His Costume—Nearly All the Money Recovered.

MONTREAL, April 20.—Joseph E. Kelly, arrested here last night on suspicion of being the murderer of Joseph A. Stickney, cashier of the Great Falls National Bank of Somersworth, N. H., has confessed. When he was arrested Kelly admitted that he figured in the crime, but said that the murder was committed by an accomplice while he remained outside the bank and watched. Kelly had evidently prepared this story to tell in case of his arrest, for on his person were found two letters, one addressed to his father and the other to a girl named Olive. In both of these he tells the accomplice story. This he now admits to be a lie, and he voluntarily places the whole crime upon himself.

The confession was made to Chief of Detectives Silas H. Carpenter and Detective Cole, who slept with him all night. The prisoner remarked that it would be best for him to make a clean breast of it all, and asked to see Chief Carpenter. When the latter came to see him, he told the Chief that it was no use hiding anything; that the jig was up, and that the best thing he could do was to take his medicine like a man and own up everything.

His confession then was to the effect that he did murder Stickney and rob the bank all by himself. He vehemently insisted, however, that he had no intention whatever of killing the cashier, but that he had to do it because the old gentleman recognized him. He really thought that he had killed him with the blows on the head, but when he commenced to regain consciousness he slashed him with the knife.

Nearly all of the money has been recovered. Kelly had $2,700 in his clothes when he was arrested. The rest of the booty, amounting to $1,800, was found in the black satchel which Kelly threw from the train near St. Polycarpe. The prisoner revealed the satchel to the officers.

At the time of his arrest Kelly was buying wine lavishly after having made the rounds of the liquor saloons in a cab. He was dressed in woman's garb when the officers seized him. He appeared perfectly cool, and remarked calmly: "Well, I guess you chumps have got the right man." His diminutive appearance creates general astonishment, as every one who had read of the daring crime naturally imagined him to be a big and burly desperado.

The clothing Kelly had on when arrested he stole from an old woman whom he met at St. Justine de Newton. The carter who drove him never had any suspicion of him. He took him for an old washwoman who was going to the house to see about some work. He looked odd; dressed in an old black skirt and jacket, an old black hat of the sunbonnet type that farmers' wives wear, and a heavy and frayed black veil.

Had Planned It for Some Time.

Kelly said that he had been planning the robbery for some time past. On the Thursday previous to the murder he went to the bank to carry out his plans, but was prevented by the presence of a lady. On Friday he wrapped up an old overcoat in paper with the intention of asking Stickney to have the parcel put in the bank's vaults.

When he reached the bank Kelly tried to open the screened door and was met by the cashier, who asked him what he wanted. His reply was to force open the door, and Stickney called for help. Kelly hit him on the head with a jimmy, knocking him insensible. "Then," he calmly proceeded, "I drew a razor and cut Mr. Stickney's throat."

He proceeded to ransack the safe, oblivious of the corpse upon the floor, putting all the money he could find into a pillow case he had brought with him. He carried the spoils to an orchard, where he hid them, returning unconcernedly to his boarding house, to partake of dinner. He paid his landlady $20 of $40 he owed her. After dinner he placed the pillow case containing the money into a dress-suit case and drove to Milton. He threw the razor away in the orchard.

"After I saw Stickney dead," he said, "I felt sorry, but an hour after I did not even feel nervous about it."

Sorted Out the Gold.

Near Cookshire, Quebec, he sorted over his money, placing the gold in one pocket and the paper in another. The silver he left in the dressing case. By the description given by Kelly, Mr. Carpenter concluded he had hidden the dress suit case at Vaudreuil or St. Polycarpe Junction, and at once hurried Kelly aboard the early train at 8:50 o'clock. He was not sure of Vaudreuil, but quickly recognized St. Polycarpe. After walking along the Canadian Pacific tracks for a distance of about 500 yards, a bag containing $810 was found in a covered culvert, where Kelly had thrown it on Saturday.

The dress-suit case was found in the middle of a plowed field about 150 yards from the railway tracks. Kelly stated that after leaving St Polycarpe he had walked to St. Justine de Newton through a pouring rain, and, after having drinks in a saloon, he proceeded to Berards's Hotel, where he remained until the Canadian Pacific express came along, boarding it for Montreal.

How he was found here was told yesterday. He claimed that he bought the woman's garb he wore when he reached Montreal from a woman in St. Justin for $15. There is still some $500 unaccounted for. Kelly said to-night that he felt relieved after having made his confession.

CITY OFFICIAL BEGS FOR FOOD.

Council Refused to Pay Him for Work, and He Becomes Destitute.

LORAIN, Ohio, April 20.—City Commissioner Kramer made the startling announcement to the Trustees of the township to-day that he was starving, and he made application to them for help.

The Commissioner has not received a penny from the city in four months, notwithstanding he and a force of men have been at work during the most of that time on the streets. He proceeded with his work contrary to the instructions of the Street Committee of the Council. The Council refused to pay the bills he presented, and he is said to be destitute.

Boxer Probably Dying.

ATHENS, Penn., April 20.—"Billy" Vernon, the brickmaker of Haverstraw, N. Y., was probably fatally injured here to-night in a boxing bout with Leslie Pearce of Camden, N. J., at the Olympic Athletic Club.

GREEKS REACH DAMASI

Pushing on for Elassona by the Reveni Pass While the Turks Are Advancing on Larissa.

TURKS BOMBARDING TYRNAVO

Greek Warships Repulsed by the Turks at Prevesa, but the Bombardment Will Be Resumed.

TURKISH FLEET LEAVES THE DARDANELLES FOR SEA.

Three Thousand Greeks Reported From Arta to Have Crossed the Frontier at Bani and Repulsed the Turks.

ATHENS, April 21.—1 A. M.—The report of the capture of Damasi by the Greeks under Gen. Smolenitz is confirmed by official dispatches.

Official dispatches report also that further heavy breaches have been made in the Turkish forts at Prevesa. The bombardment ceased at nightfall, but will be resumed this morning (Wednesday.)

The iron-clad Spetzai has left the Gulf of Arta to join the eastern squadron, which, it is said, has an important mission.

ATHENS, April 20.—Midnight.—News has just reached here that the Greeks, after a desperate battle, have captured and burned Damasi. Vigla is still resisting. But another division of the Greek troops, it is reported, has traversed the Reveni Pass and captured three blockhouses. This division has almost reached Damasi, where it will effect a union with the force that captured the town. The 20,000 troops under Gen. Smolenitz displayed the greatest bravery.

Reveni lies twelve miles northwest of Larissa. Edhem Pasha, with a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000 troops, led seven assaults against it yesterday, but all were repelled by the Greeks.

The Crown Pince Constantine has telegraphed here that the Turks at that point were completely and finally repulsed.

In Athens greater attention has been paid to the operations in the neighborhood of Reveni than to those at Milounk Pass. The theory all along has been that if the Greeks could establish themselves at Damasi their road would lie open to Elassona.

The exact situation at Tyrnavo is somewhat in doubt. The news from that point is conflicting. But there is no confirmation of the rumor that the place had been captured by the Turks. What seems to have happened is that Tyrnavo was evacuated, in order to send troops forward to Reveni, and was then reoccupied by troops from Milouna.

The news of the capture of Damasi puts a new complexion upon the situation on the frontier, is a great encouragement to the Government, and is likely to have the most exhilarating effect upon the spirits of the Greeks, who had been greatly depressed by the reverses of their troops at Milouna Pass. This success and the fact that the fall of Prevesa seems imminent, virtually offsets the calamity at Milouna. If the Greek divisions effect a union at Damasi, as is expected, there is almost nothing in the way of their prompt advance to Elassona.

Turks Between Two Armies.

If Tyrnavo falls into the hands of Edhem Pasha and the Turkish troops sweep down upon the plain and advance to Larissa to meet the force concentrated there under the Crown Prince, they will be between two grand divisions of the Greek Army. This seems to have been the object of Greek strategy.

Should the Greeks succeed in reducing the forts at Prevesa, as seems now probable, and in occupying the town with the large land force co-operating with the bombarding warships, the road to Janina would be open, and the Turkish troops in Epirus placed at the most serious disadvantage. The strategic value of Prevesa to the Turkish division in Albania is that so long as it remains in the hands of the Turks it makes possible a steady line of munitions and food supplies. With Prevesa in the hands of the Greeks, this line would be promptly cut; and it would be practically impossible to revictual the Turkish troops by the long land route through Macedonia. On the other hand, the Greek troops could be revictualed by sea.

Important Naval Movements.

It is stated here in well-informed circles that the Eastern squadron of the Greek fleet, which will shortly be reinforced by the ironclad Spetzai, is planning an important movement. This is probably directed against Salonica. If this is made with dispatch it is quite possible that the Greek ships could reach the gulf and shell the town of Salonica before the Aegean squadron of the Turkish fleet could intervene.

The object of such a bombardment would be to cut off the Macedonian line of supplies to Edhem Pasha's camp at Elassona. Should the Greek troops advance from Damasi to Elassona the line of Turkish supplies could be cut at that point and render the naval movement unnecessary. And it is possible that the brilliant success at Damasi will cause a modification in the sea programme of the Greeks.

Taking a general survey of the field to-night, (midnight,) the fortunes of war thus far are pretty evenly divided, but the chances for the immediate future are decidedly in favor of the Greeks.

GREEK MINISTER DEPARTS.

A Second Turkish Squadron Leaves the Golden Horn for the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—A second Turkish squadron left the Golden Horn this afternoon for the Dardanelles. It consists of the ironclad Orhanion, the monitor Hifsirahman, the corvette Mansoura, five torpedo boats, and four steamers which have been converted into cruisers.

Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek Minister to Turkey, has sailed for Athens. All the Ambassadors, except the German Ambassador, went to the quay to bid him farewell.

Edhem Pasha has wired the Sultan that he gained several notable victories yesterday, occupying all the fortified positions commanding Tyrnavo. He reports that the Greeks evacuated their intrenched camp, leaving behind thirty cases of cartridges and many rifles. The Turks, he says, have retaken Velitzko, which the Greeks surprised and captured on the first day of frontier aggression.

An official telegram from Zanthi asserts that the Greeks who landed at Eleutheropoli and reached Gojrat, near the railway, were attacked and defeated by Turkish troops and peasants, and that 100 Greeks were killed.

TURKS SHELLING TYRNAVO.

Roads Leading to Larissa Crowded with Greek Fugitives.

MILOUNA PASS, April 20.—Evening—The Turks have just commenced to shell the town of Tyrnavo. All roads leading to Larissa are crowded with fugitives, shouting, "Reserves, don't try conclusions with the Turks."

The Greek villages in the plain are completely deserted.

ANOTHER GREEK SUCCESS.

Two Villages Occupied, and Col. Manos Advancing Northward in Albania.

ATHENS, April 20.—An official dispatch from Arta says that after crossing the Aracthos at Bani the Greeks occupied the villages of Neokhori and Sakhikalama, where they strongly intrenched themselves. Col. Manos is now advancing northward in the direction of Paraskevi. The Greeks repulsed an attempt of the Turks to cross the bridge at 5 o'clock this morning. A number of Greeks, among them several officers, were killed, and others were wounded.

GREEKS TAKE TWO STRONGHOLDS.

Mitylene and Chios Occupied After a Sharp Engagement.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Constantinople says that the report that the Greek volunteers have cut the Salonica Railway near Kavala is not confirmed. But the Greeks have occupied Mitylene and Chios after a sharp engagement with the Turkish troops.

GREEKS LACKED ARTILLERY.

Repulses in the Milouna Pass Attributed to This Alone.

LONDON, April 20.—The latest details as to the fighting at Milouna Pass make it evident that the Greeks suffered severely because of their lack of artillery. Several of the war correspondents aver that if the Greeks had possessed anything like adequate artillery, the Turks would never have captured positions so obstinately held by the Greeks.

The Turks have clearly much to be thankful for in the years of organization of their artillery by German officers.

GREEKS CROSS THE FRONTIER.

Turkish Imauret Fort Commanding Bani Silenced and the Turks Repulsed.

ATHENS, April 20.—A dispatch from Arta says that 3,000 Greeks have crossed the frontier at Bani, and a severe artillery duel has been in progress since Monday. The Greek artillery have silenced the Turkish Imauret Fort, commanding the town. Two attempts by the Turks to cross the river were repulsed. There has been brisk firing and a heavy infantry fire along the line for about five miles. Two Greek officers and many Turks have been killed.

RUSSIA NOTIFIES THE POWERS.

Turkey or Greece May Be Expected to Ask for Intervention.

LONDON, April 20.—A telegram to The Times from St. Petersburg says that Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has dispatched a circular note to the powers advising them to observe an expectant attitude in case either Turkey or Greece should request intervention. The correspondent understands that all the powers have agreed to continue to hold Crete with the forces already there.

EGYPT AND THE GREEKS.

Khedive Asked to Expel the Hellenes from the Country.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Cairo says that the Turkish Government has called upon the Khedive to expel all Greeks from Egypt. As the Greeks number 50,000, and are the chief promoters of commerce and trade, their removal is desired by none save the Old Turkish Party. It is probable that France will undertake to protect them, and thus the expulsion will be avoided.

Greece to Other Powers.

ATHENS, April 20.—The Government has addressed a note to the foreign Ministers and Consuls in Greece calling their attention to the fact that Greece has adhered to the declarations of the Berlin Congress of 1850, and expressing the hope that foreign governments will respect the laws of neutrality.

GREEKS SUMMONED TO ARMS.

Larissa's Mayor Asks All Citizens to Help Defend Their Country Against the Invader.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN THESSALY, LARISSA, April 20.—The Mayor of Larissa has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens to arm themselves in defense of the country. Every step possible is being taken to defend this place against the Turks, who are reported to have captured Tyrnavo, ten miles from here, and to be pushing on to Larissa.

The Minister of the Interior has issued orders to the Prefects throughout the country calling upon them to summon all citizens to arms in defense of Greece, now invaded by the Turks. It is reported that the Greeks captured 200 Turkish prisoners at Vigila.

ATHENS, April 20—6 P. M.—All the members of the gendarmerie and other police forces militarily organized are now going to the frontier. The citizens have volunteered to guard the town, and the same state of affairs prevails in all the other towns of Greece. On all sides there is a firm determination to meet the Turkish invasion and every man who can be spared and who can bear arms is going to the front.

The Athenian ladies, under the patronage of the Queen, have converted the steamer Thessaly into a floating hospital. Three hundred beds for the wounded have been

fitted up on board of her and she is now proceeding to Volo.

It was announced this evening that the Greeks have recaptured Gritzovali.

TURKS NEARING LARISSA.

Ready to March Upon the Headquarters of the Greek Army After Taking Tyrnavo.

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LONDON, April 20.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that after a series of furious engagements, Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, has occupied Tyrnavo, ten miles from Larissa, in force. The dispatch further says that Gen. Abdu Azel Pasha is among the killed. In conclusion, the dispatch says that the Turks will now immediately advance by forced marches upon Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN MACEDONIA, ELASSONA, April 20.—The Turkish artillery yesterday afternoon began cannonading Tyrnavo, the Greek town to the northwest of Larissa, and only about ten miles from the Greek headquarters, the Greeks having fallen back upon Tyrnavo. The whole chain of mountains from Tchaissza to the Milouna Pass is now in possession of the Turks. The last brush on the hills was very brief, the Greeks making but little resistance.

The Turks have captured several prisoners, including an Italian volunteer.

GREEK EXPEDITION REPULSED.

Forces Fail to Land on the Coast of Macedonia to Cut Off the Turks' Base of Supplies.

BERLIN, April 20.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that the landing of the Greeks at Elenetheropoli, on the coast of Macedonia, facing the Gulf of Salonica, their intention being to cut the railroad between Salonica and Elassona, thus destroying communication with Edhem Pasha's base of supplies, has failed.

It is added that the Greeks lost fifty men killed and many wounded in the attempt, which was repulsed by the Turkish troops.

DEMAND ON BULGARIA.

Turkey Asks Her to Hand Passports to All Greek Consuls.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 20.—A newspaper of this city announces that the Turkish Government has called upon Bulgaria, as the vassal of Turkey, to hand passports to all the Greek Consuls in Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Cabinet is now considering this question.

KING GOING TO THE FRONT.

Crown Prince Constantine in Command of the Greek Forces.

ROME, April 20.—According to a dispatch to the Messagero from Athens, dated to-day, the forces of the Greeks and Turks in the fighting which has taken place in the Milouna Pass total 20,000 men.

The dispatch adds that the Crown Prince Constantine assumes supreme command of the Greek forces which will fight the Turks to-day. It is also announced that King George of Greece leaves Athens for the frontier to-day.

FERDINAND SEES THE EMPEROR.

William Afterward Leaves Berlin on a Visit to Vienna.

BERLIN, April 20.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, while on his way through Berlin to Ludingslust, to-day, had breakfast with the Emperor and Empress, and later had a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein.

Emperor William started for Vienna this evening.

TURKS ADVANCE UPON ARTA.

Report that the Greek Ships Have Been Driven from Prevesa—Greek Reverses in Epirus.

ATHENS, April 20.—The bombardment of Prevesa, the Turkish position at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning by the Greek forces on land and sea. A Greek squadron left the Piraeus at midnight under sealed orders. Several merchantmen have been hastily armed, and detachments of Greek troops have been hurried on board of them.

It is reported here this morning that a Greek force which was trying to bridge the river Arachphos, on the frontier of Epirus, has been driven off by the Turks. It is further stated that the Turks have advanced upon Arta, and have been bombarding that place since 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Sharp fighting between the Greeks and Turks is proceeding on the frontier of Epirus.

Col. Manos, in command of the Greek forces upon the frontier of Epirus, has telegraphed to the Government here that the Turks have bombarded the Military Hospital at Arta, although the Red Cross flag was hoisted over it.

BERLIN, April 20.—An official telegram received from Constantinople by the Turkish Embassy here to-day says that the Turks have not sustained great damage at Prevesa, but that two Greek warships were compelled by the Turkish fire to retire from there to-day, and that this afternoon there were no signs of the Greek fleet being in the vicinity of Prevesa.

GREEKS STARTING FOR HOME.

Large Bodies to Return from Chicago and the Southwest to Take Part in the War.

CHICAGO, April 20.—One hundred Greeks will leave Chicago to-morrow for New York, and will sail Saturday for their native land to fight the Turk. At a meeting last night at the Greek Church these 100 men signed the roll of volunteers. Others will leave before the end of the week.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The first body of Greeks to depart from the Southwest for the seat of war to fight for King George left Texas last night. They were headed by Alexander Staveyanos, who started from Dallas for the East by the Iron Mountain route to St. Louis, thence they will go to Chicago and New York. At Marshall, Texas, a number of Greeks from Houston and Galveston joined the Staveyanos party, and others will be picked up at Little Rock, Ark. At New York they will sail on the first steamer that can be taken.

NO DIFFERENCE WITH CRETE.

The Powers Will Continue to Pacify the Island and Endow It with Autonomy.

LONDON, April 20.—On good authority The Associated Press is informed that the war between Greece and Turkey will not affect the situation in Crete. The powers, having guaranteed the safety of the Mussulman population there, will continue their efforts to pacify the island and endow it with autonomy.

The officials of the Turkish Embassy here believe from the wording of Edhem Pasha's dispatches to the Turkish Government that the Greeks will make no great stand until the Turks reach Larissa, where the main battle, it is thought, will be fought. This seems probable, as Prince Constantine, the Greek Commander in Chief, has left Tyrnavo for Larissa.

Several British officers, both on the active list and belonging to the reserve, have offered their services at the Turkish Embassy, one of them volunteering to equip thirty men for service against the Greeks and to bear all the expenses of taking them to the frontier. The officials of the Embassy have referred all such offers to the Government at Constantinople.

NO PANIC ABROAD.

Greek and Turkish Securities Suffered, but the Foreign Flurry Soon Subsided.

LONDON, April 20.—The Stock Exchange this morning opened with great excitement. Though all the securities were marked down heavily, there was no actual panic. Foreign securities were less affected than expected, and though all opened with a substantial reduction, buyers soon appeared, and the declines were mostly confined to narrow limits.

Greek securities fell from 2 to 3¼ points, and Turkish securities were down from ¾ to 1¼ points. American securities were very flat, in sympathy with the New York market, though their quotations were still considerably above parity. Consols were ⅝ below Thursday's prices. The latest prices in all securities showed an appreciable recovery.

A member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., the American bankers here, informed a representative of The Associated Press to-day that there was no disposition on the London Stock Exchange to sell undue quantities of any securities, and that there were no signs of a panic.

The foreign bourses closed steady and with a good undertone. The pressure to sell was speedily checked. The latest prices show a recovery, especially in Americans.

It was remarked there was scarcely any sales being effected by holders of American securities here, the depression in values emanating entirely from New York. A leading firm of brokers was ordered from New York to pick up quietly any lines of stocks offered below New York parity.

Turkish Fleet Puts to Sea.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens says that the Turkish fleet has left the Dardanelles.

THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY.

The Insurance Department Says Its Condition Can Be Greatly Improved.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day made public the report of Deputy Superintendent of Insurance R. H. Hunter and Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel of their examination of the United States Casualty Company of the City of New York. The report says:

"The company commenced business with a capital stock of $300,000 and a paid-in surplus of $150,000. As shown in the exhibit of the company's condition at the close of business hours on Feb. 27 last, the date to which our examination was made, this surplus had been reduced to the sum of $35,-223.54. This reduction in surplus has been caused chiefly by having to provide for unearned premium fund, which now amounts to the sum of $260,570.31, and reserve for unpaid losses amounting to $59,863. In addition to subscribed and paid-in surplus, $53,300 of additional funds have come into possession of the corporation through the disposal by it of certain property which, though apparently never carried upon its books or included in its annual returns, seems to have been in its possession practically since its organization in 1895. Should the Board of Directors conclude to recommend the paying in of additional funds by stockholders and the latter respond to the extent of the sum named in the report of the Executive Committee, it goes without saying that the effect would be to strengthen the position of the corporation before the public.

"The creation of a further surplus by stockholders at this juncture of the corporation's affairs is not, in our opinion, essentially necessary, but we are of opinion that its position can be materially strengthened by harmonizing such differences as may be causing friction within the Board of Directors."

THE FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE.

Banquet and Speechmaking in the Big New Steamship.

What might be called a house warming took place last night on board the North German Lloyds new passenger steamship Friedrich der Grosse at the company's pier in Hoboken. A banquet was given to about 100 guests.

General Superintendent G. H. Schwab of the company presided, and among those present were Vice President Guillaudeu of the Old Dominion Company, Collector of the Port Kilbreth, Col. Waring, Dr. Senner, Gen. Sorrel, General Manager of the Ocean Steamship Company; German Consul General Feigel, German Consul Ritsch, Vice President D. D. Mink of the Clyde Line, R. B. Smith of the Plant steamship lines, A. E. Outerbridge, E. S. Allen, R. F. Downing, L. F. Chapman, J. P. Brown, and G. W. Sheldon.

Collector Kilbreth, the first speaker, said that New York should give the great steamship lines their docks free, for the greatness of the port was brought about largely through the steamship lines. The amount of money that Chicago had given for the World's Fair would pay the wharf rent of the steamship lines of New York for a hundred years, and yet the benefit of such investment would not be as great to Chicago in 100 years as the steamship lines are to New York in 10 years.

Short addresses were also made by Col. Waring, Dr. Senner, D. D. Mink, Dr. Glavis, and others.

The beauty of the interior decorations and the many improvements in the construction of the new vessel were favorably commented upon.

NO BONDSMAN FOR FARROW.

A Cloud of Mystery Thrown Over the Pittsburg Insurance Swindle.

PITTSBURG, April 20.—J. L. Phelps of Brooklyn, who was implicated in an alleged insurance swindle by C. Linford Woods, as being a member of the banking firm under whose name the alleged swindle was conducted, arrived here to-day to clear himself of the charge. He called on Major Howard Morton of the Hostetter Company to request him to become a bondsman for Lieut. E. S. Farrow if he came to Pittsburg. Major Morton politely declined. True bills on four counts were brought in against C. L. Woods and Edward S. Farrow by the Grand Jury to-day. C. F. Harper, Superintendent of the New York Mutual Reserve Fund Association, was the prosecutor. Phelps said that Farrow told him he would be in Pittsburg to-morrow evening, but wanted to secure bail before his arrival.

President Burnham of the Mutual Reserve and Lieut. Farrow have been in consultation daily since the charges were made, according to the story told by Phelps. The latter said he never saw Woods in his life, and that he did not enter partnership with him. Mr. Harper, who is attending to the insurance company's case, throws a cloud of mystery about the connection Farrow has with it, and will not say whether Farrow will be brought from New York to stand trial or not.

CAPT. ROMEYN'S COURT-MARTIAL

He Pleads Not Guilty to All the Charges Against Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The court-martial to try Capt. Henry Romeyn on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, began its session at Fort McPherson this morning, Lieut Carbough, Judge Advocate, prosecuting. The charges recite that Capt. Romeyn made false, slanderous, and defaming statements about the wife of First Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry.

It is also alleged that Capt. Romeyn struck First Lieut. M. J. O'Brien without just cause of provocation, on the open parade grounds, in the presence of officers of the army and others, immediately after the dismissal of dress parade, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1897.

Capt. Romeyn pleaded not guilty to each of the charges and specifications.

Car Inspector Killed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 20.—Frederick G. Youngs of Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, a car inspector of the Long Island Railroad, was run down and killed yesterday by Drill Engine No. 140, while in the yards of the company on West Avenue, Long Island City. Youngs was seventy-four years of age.

GREEKS ASK FOR DYNAMITE

National Organization Cables for It to Agents of the Society in This City.

SKOUZES DECLARES IT IS WAR.

Consul General Botassi Forwards a Formal Notification from His Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary Sherman — Greek Mass Meeting To-night.

Greeks in New York who cannot get money enough to take them to their native land were in a decidedly mercurial frame of mind yesterday. The news that the troops under King George were winning at all points nearly frenzied them with delight. The disciple of Demosthenes who reads the news bulletins in the Parthenon restaurant is a legitimate successor to "Pop" Whittaker, familiar to everybody who knows anything about the American circus. He is not only aggressively articulate, but he is amiably artful. When he stumbles across a sentence that is likely to irritate the patriotic feelings of his Greek hearers he either mouths it until it is unintelligible or skips it. No one knows the difference, or if he does he refrains from saying anything about it.

In times of peace Demetrius—they call him Jack for short in the restaurant—conducts a flower stand at a busy corner in upper Broadway. His wife attends to the flower business now, and Jack devotes himself to the cause of Greek freedom. He is a handsome fellow, and if arrayed in the white skirt and blouse of his native land instead of the habiliments of Baxter Street he would make just the kind of Greek that cultivated people like to read about. Jack was feeling rather blue yesterday afternoon about the later bulletins that the Turks had got their second wind after capturing Milouna Pass, and were making good headway toward Larissa, when somebody shouted, "Here, Jack."

In an instant Jack was on a chair with a copy of Atlantis, the only newspaper in the Greek language published on this continent. It was labeled "Extra" in bold type. Before reading the telegrams, which were nothing but translations from New York newspapers, Jack sent the hopes of everybody skyward again by reading, in a very dramatic manner, the following:

"'Turkey has proclaimed war, and we accept it.' With these stirring words the Prime Minister of Greece has announced to the Greek Legislature and the Greek people the beginning of hostilities. We do accept it, and we are ready to shed the last drop of blood in order that we may save our brothers, save our flag, and save our cross. We will fight like brave men in order that our country may obtain freedom from the odious Turkish yoke. We will fight to show the civilized world, which is with us in this struggle, that we are not a better, a braver, and a stronger people than the Turks."

If Jack had announced that Constantinople had fallen he could scarcely have been welcomed with wilder cheering. So the tide of enthusiasm rose and fell all day. Even when the discouraging news about Revini came toward evening the Greeks took the most hopeful view of it possible. A philosopher among their number who has disregarded his pushcart for two days decided to return to work, and urged others to follow his example. There was no use, he said, in expecting aid from the other side to send men home to fight, and the best course was to earn a few dollars so that they might respond to another appeal for help if the Greek National Union should make a call for it.

Want Dynamite Cartridges.

The agents of the Nationalists in this city received a cablegram yesterday asking for dynamite cartridges for the Greek Army. The agent would not talk much about it or tell how he expected to get the dynamite across the water, but it will not be far out of the way to assume that he will send some of it over by Greeks for whom passage has been engaged during the week.

The Greek Nationalist organization works with the utmost secrecy. The Irish Nationalists, in their palmiest days, did not succeed better in concealing from the right hand what the left hand was doing. The fact that the headquarters of the organization is at Alexandria, Egypt, assists them in their secrecy. The reporters in Alexandria are not remarkable for their energy in getting news. No. 1 might move about there in perfect safety before the newspapers would ferret him out.

No one knows exactly how much money this powerful organization has behind it. But the fact that George Gouses, President of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, has been able to pay out nearly $4,000,000 in two or three months without crippling the resources of the organization gives a good idea of its strength. Agents of this society have for years been collecting money from Greeks all over the world. No accounting is ever asked of the money intrusted to this organization. The Greeks have implicit confidence in the men that compose it, because only tried men are admitted.

Some contributions were received by its agents in this city yesterday. One Greek, in Nozales, Arizona, sent $200. About 300 Greeks in New Orleans forwarded $75. Driblets of anywhere from $1 to $5 came from Pittsburg and a few towns in New England. Some of this money will be used to send Greeks home. Five of them will sail on the French Line steamship next Saturday. In view of the receipts of cipher dispatches from Alexandria, this statement has more significance than appears on the face of it.

Skouzes Cables It Is War.

When the Turkish Consul was notified by his Minister in Washington, on Monday, that diplomatic relations between the two countries were at an end, and that hostilities had begun, he was not told in plain terms that it was war. A cable dispatch received yesterday by Consul General Botassi from M. Skouzes, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, left no doubt on that point. He said in unmistakable language, "War has been declared."

The Consul would not make the cable dispatch public until he had mailed a copy of it to Secretary of State Sherman. He is Diplomatic Representative as well as Consul General, and at first he believed it his duty to present it to the Secretary in person, but subsequent instructions convinced him that he could better serve his Government by stopping here and looking after more urgent matters. Precisely what they were he declined to say.

The Consul said that he was very much encouraged by the news from Greece, both in the press dispatches and from private advices. He attaches the most importance to the march of the Greek troops toward Janina, on the western frontier. "It is an important city," he said, "and I have no doubt that the Greeks will take it and hold it. The mixed population are more than half Greeks, and are tired of Turkish misrule. They will join our forces when the proper time comes. In this march the Greeks are not looking to the acquisition of territory. They simply want what was given to them under the Berlin treaty and which the Turks refused to deliver. The European powers refused to help us to get it at the time, but they will scarcely interfere with our taking it if we have the opportunity. We are only going for our rights."

The Greeks are arranging for a mass meeting to-night in Webster Hall, in Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue. They expect better news to-day, and are prepared for a rousing time.

Turkish Consul Not Dismayed.

Chefik Bey, the Turkish Consul, was not at all dismayed by the news from abroad about Greek victories. "That news comes from Athens," he said. "Of course they report Turkish defeat. The Turks are fighters, not talkers. When the Turkish authorities send out news of the war I shall place some reliance on it. I am sorry to see the tendency in the American newspapers to give the reports from Greek sources the most prominence," he added, good naturedly, "but that depends, of course, on the viewpoint. News favorable to the Turkish cause seems to have second place. It is only a question of time. The capture of the Milouna Pass opened the way to Larissa, and from there it is a straight road to Athens. I have received no private advices on the matter, nor am I likely to unless matters become very much more serious than they are now."

Asked about the safety of American missionaries in Turkey, the Consul said: "There is no cause for alarm. Americans and all foreigners in Turkey, even the Greeks themselves, will not be molested unless they assume the aggressive."

The American Board of Foreign Missions has several stations close to the Turkish southern frontier, but no news has been received from them since the war actually began. Their friends here believe that the Sultan will be careful not to repeat the harsh treatment some of them received during the Armenian atrocities. It is thought that missionaries in Salonica will be removed to stations further north, away from the scene of hostilities. They are allowed a great deal of discretion in their movements at critical times.

TURKISH AND GRECIAN NAVIES.

Comparative Strength of the Cross and the Crescent Afloat.

So little has been heard of the Grecian Navy that it is somewhat of a matter of surprise to find she has five armored vessels and thirteen cruising ships, carrying breech-loading guns and varying in speed from 8 to 17 knots. In addition she has torpedo boats, a torpedo depot ship, six gunboats, and some smaller craft attached to the revenue service. Turkey's force, on paper, far exceeds that of her opponent. She has nineteen armored vessels, twenty-three cruising ships, eleven gunboats, and twenty-seven dispatch vessels and yachts, besides a torpedo boat flotilla.

As a summary of the possible fighting force, Turkey has nineteen armored vessels to five flying the Grecian colors, and twenty-three cruisers to thirteen belonging to the Greeks. Of the five Greek vessels in the first class, one is of iron and one of wood. The main reliance of Greece's line of battle is placed upon three French-built steel cruisers of about 5,000 tons displacement constructed in 1889, and having 13½ inches of armor about the battery and 11¾ about the belt. These vessels—the Hydra, the Psara, and the Spetsai—have a complement of 400 men each, and an armament consisting of three 10.6-inch breech-loading rifles, five 5.9-inch same type of guns, with a half dozen quick-fire guns and torpedo tubes. Their engines develop 7,000 horse power, which drive them at a speed of 17 knots per hour.

To offset this squadron Turkey has no steel-armored craft ready. The only one she has that could prove a match for them is the Abdel-Kader of 10,000 tons, a battleship that the Turkish naval constructors have in hand, but which, owing to a lack of funds, they have not been able to finish. Her armor is 2¼ inches heavier at the belt than that of the Greeks, but her guns are fully an inch less in calibre, and the projectiles weigh 306 pounds, or 479 pounds of the Greek, a difference not overcome in the weight of metal thrown by the greater number of guns aboard the Turkish vessel. The next approach of the Turks to a modern vessel is found in the home-built central-battery ship Hamidieh, of 6,700 tons, built twelve years ago and carrying 9 inches of armor. She is of thirteen-knot speed, single screw, and has a powerful battery of ten 10.2-inch Krupp guns. She is considerably slower and far less handy than the homogeneous Greek trio, and she represents the only formidable battleship that the Turks have in commission. Their other ironclads were built in the sixties and seventies, are of slow speed, generally single screws, and armed for the greater part with muzzle-loading cannon, which in these days of rapid-fire and machine guns are hardly to be counted among the possibilities in close action.

When the list of Turkish cruising and auxiliary vessels is examined it is found that the Greek fleet is not so formidable in this respect as that of their adversaries. Turkey has some modern cruisers already afloat, and one or two others so nearly finished that they could easily be completed in a very short time. The last decade has seen the completion of several cruisers, which, although small, have fair armament and satisfactory speed, while there are a few additional and serviceable craft that have recently been rebuilt, and have had their obsolete guns replaced by those of more modern type.

Of the thirteen Greek cruisers, nine are of less than 1,000 tons, and the most recent was launched thirteen years ago. The largest cruiser she has is an iron and wooden corvette of 1,800 tons, built in France in 1879, having a speed of fifteen knots, and carrying a crew of 250 men. Her battery is made up chiefly of six-inch guns, but she hardly can be classed as a modern vessel. Great Britain and France have built Greece's navy, while the Krupp system of armament has been adopted in all of the cruiser type of vessel.

Of torpedo vessels, Turkey has two torpedo destroyers, of a speed of twenty-five knots, launched in 1894, having each two torpedo tubes and carrying six one-pounder revolving cannon. She has about thirty first-class torpedo boats, launched at various intervals between 1885 and 1892, the fastest being twenty-three knots, of home manufacture, and 120 tons displacement. In addition she has two submarine torpedo boats, built in 1886, and having a maximum trial speed of ten knots.

Greece also has a very respectable torpedo fleet, as far as numbers go, as she has over fifty of these little fellows for her mosquito fleet. Unfortunately the highest speed attained by any of them was but nineteen knots on the trial trip. These vessels were built at various places, none being of very recent design, and some of them hardly serviceable, although a number can soon be placed in condition.

HUNTER MEANS TO WITHDRAW.

Two More Democrats at Frankfort and Seventy Votes Again Necessary to a Choice for Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 20.—Another fruitless ballot for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature to-day. It is settled now that Dr. Hunter, who has been the Republican candidate, will withdraw. He announced to-day that he should not prolong his fight for the Senatorship "beyond a reasonable time." It is believed he will be out of the race to-morrow.

Who his successor will be has not been decided. The choice seems to lie between Judge W. H. Holt and Senator W. J. Deboe, the latter apparently having the best chance. Mr. Hager, the new Democratic Senator, has arrived, and Senator Ouliffe, the sick Democrat, also came back to-day. This makes the Senate full for the first time this session, with 68 Democrats and 70 Republicans in a joint session, and 70 once more necessary to a choice. This is given by Hunter as his reason for withdrawing.

The Bell-Grumbach contest will come up. Should the Democrat, Bell, be seated, the strict party vote would be a tie, 69 and 69, just as it stood during the memorable session last Winter. This would give the Blackburn people a fighting chance.

MARSHAL McCARTY BAPTIZED.

Joins All Saints' Church—Andrew J. White Acts as Sponsor.

John H. McCarty, United States Marshal for this district, has joined the Roman Catholic faith. It was learned yesterday that Mr. McCarty was baptized at All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. McCarty, Andrew J. White, former Dock Commissioner, who acted as sponsor; Mrs. White, and a few intimate friends were the only persons present. The Rev. Father Power, pastor of All Saints', officiated.

Before joining the Roman Catholic Church Mr. McCarthy was not a member of any church, although he was generally supposed to be of the same faith as Mrs. McCarty, who is a Roman Catholic, and has been a member of All Saints' Church for several years. Mr. McCarty's most intimate friends, ex-Mayor Gilroy and ex-Commissioner White, are also Roman Catholics. For some time past Father Younor of the Paulist Church and Father Power have been preparing Mr. McCarty for his baptism.

Mr. McCarty has the distinction of being the first to be baptized in the new font of All Saints' Church.

Mr. McCarty is about fifty years old, and is well known as a member of Tammany Hall. He was appointed United States Marshal in 1894.

Insurgents Capture Puerto Cortes.

The American steamship Foxhall, which arrived late Monday night from Puerto Cortes, brought further information of the insurrection in Honduras. The insurgents under Enrique Soto, brother of ex-President Dr. Marco Aurelio Soto, captured Puerto Cortez, which is little more than a small village.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
HISTORICAL REPRODUCTIONS
at Factory Prices

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health to every organ. The appetite is restored and the stomach toned and strengthened. The nerves are fed upon proper nourishment, and are therefore strong; the brain is cleared and the mind refreshed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STILL ANXIOUS FOR OPERA

Metropolitan Stockholders Suggest a Season Next Winter on a Lower Standard than Formerly.

EXPECT TO LEASE TO MR. GRAU

No Action Taken, but the Plan Seemed to be Acceptable—Mr. Grau Sails for England To-day—Non-Committal as to Next Season.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company met in the Mutual Life Insurance Building yesterday and discussed the problem, what to do with the Opera House next year.

It came out that Mr. Damrosch has entered no application for the house, and the only proposition worth considering, in the minds of the members present, was that of Mr. Grau, to assume a lease of it for three years on lines previously indicated in this newspaper. After discussion, the matter was referred to the Board of Directors, with the suggestion added that opera of some kind should be provided for the public next Winter, even if it could not be of the standard of previous seasons.

When Mr. Grau was asked last night what he thought of the new suggestion, he replied:

"Well, I don't know yet. When I get on the other side I will look around and see what I can do, but I have no definite plans now. The outlook seems rather hopeless at present."

What changes may come about from Mr. Grau's stay in London can only be surmised, and whether New York will have some kind of opera under his management, or that of Seidl, Damrosch, or some one else who will rent the opera house for short periods, is also all in the air as yet.

The steamship New York, American Line, which leaves this city for Southampton to-day, will take the de Reszkes and Maurice Grau. A tug has been chartered by their friends to accompany the vessel down the bay, and many other friends and admirers will bid them adieu at the pier.

BENEFIT FOR MISS ABBEY.

It Was a Success, a Neat Sum Being Realized—Artists Forced to Respond to Many Encores.

Long before the admirers of Mme. Calvé and the brothers de Reszke had worn out their voices in cheering and calling for their favorites after the performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the lights went out and the ushers cleared the building. It was a benefit performance to Miss Kittie K. Abbey, the daughter of the late Henry E. Abbey, and incidentally the last revoir for perhaps two years to the members of the Metropolitan opera company.

The house was crowded. Including $2,500 of donations, the receipts were about $12,-000, of which at least $10,000 will be net profit. The enthusiasm began after the finale of Act I. of "Romeo et Juliette." Jean de Reszke was recalled again and again, and was forced to dodge several bouquets.

The last feature was the final act of "Mefistofele," and Mme. Calvé was recalled half a dozen times. About a hundred men and women had massed against the stage, and on the way out, from a recall, the prima donna incautiously shook hands with several of them. Straightway there was a tumult. The calls for Mme. Calvé were so persistent that the singer was forced to respond. She threw several double kisses, shrugged her shoulders, and disappeared. The lights were then turned down, and a stampede for the doors began.

Cantata Club Concert.

The Cantata Club of Brooklyn gave its last concert of the season at Association Hall last evening. The following numbers under the direction of Albert Gerard Thiess and Mrs. Emma Richardson Kuester were given: "The Mariners' Christmas," Chaminade; "Come, Dorothy, Come," Sir Henry R. Bishop; "Noble Be Thy Life," Beethoven; "Love's Philosophy," Martin Roeder; "Rest Thee on This Mossy Pillow," Henry Smart; cantata, "The Enchanted Swans," Carl Reinecke.

Jefferson at the Union League.

Joseph Jefferson delivered an address to a large audience at the Union League Club last evening on the subject of "The Drama." He was entertained at supper afterward.

SUIT OVER CLARENCE WARD.

Otto Kelsey's Appeal to the Supreme Court Filed in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20.—Case, Bryant & Case, as counsel for Otto Kelsey in the suit to recover control of Clarence Ward, son of Ferdinand Ward of the old Wall Street firm of Grant & Ward, filed in the Superior Court to-day reason for appeal to the Supreme Court as follows:

First—The Judge erred in denying the application of the plaintiff.

Second—The Judge erred in holding that the question of the interest of the minor Clarence Ward could affect the right of the plaintiff to the custody of this ward.

Third—The Judge erred in overruling the claim of the plaintiff that the appointment of the respondent as guardian was void because Ferdinand Ward at the time of the application and appointment of the respondent was a legal resident of New York State, and the court of probate of Thompson had no jurisdiction.

HIS SUPPOSED VICTIM ALIVE.

George Jones Was Hanged for His Murder, and He Is Now Found in Prison.

WICHITA, Kan., April 20.—Jesse Hibden, one of the two men for whose supposed murder George Jones was hung about three years ago at Fort Smith, Ark., has been discovered in prison, where he is serving a term for peddling whisky among the Indians.

Jones, together with Charles and Jesse Hibden, went to Arkansas to buy cattle, and the Hibden boys never returned. Circumstantial evidence pointed to Jones as their murderer, and he paid the penalty for the supposed crime. It is now believed that Charles Hibden is also living.

Steamship Reported in Trouble.

The Spanish Line steamship Santo Domingo, Capt. Aguirre, which left yesterday, bound for Havana and Mexican ports, was reported from Long Branch last evening as having come to a stop off that place and signaling that she was not under control. A later report was to the effect that the steamship was returning slowly to port.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Fac-simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

It is an easy matter

AT THE HOTELS.

A. N. Randolph of Richmond, Va., is at the Marlborough.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Savoy.

John McPhail of Baltimore and W. J. Bride of Boston are at the Plaza.

William Brookfield, Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg, and S. H. Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn., are at the Manhattan.

Sir Edward and Lady Grey, S. Olivier, Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, Sir David Barbour, and Dr. D. Morris of England are at the Windsor.

Capt. Campbell Thompson of England, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy, and Baroness Blanc of Paris are at the Albemarle.

Col. George M. Moulton, Chicago; D. S. Blume, Waterbury, Conn.; A. Brandege, New London, and Rev. E. P. Martin, Albany, are at the Murray Hill.

Charles Dayton, Poughkeepsie; A. C. Seymour, Warren, R. I.; Judge F. S. Westbrook, Kingston, and John D. Fratsher, Saugerties, N. Y., are at the Metropole.

Dr. T. L. Flood of Meadville, Penn.; Frank J. Hicken of Detroit, ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle of West Virginia, and Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

J. A. Chapleau, Canada; G. N. Nentel and family, Canada; E. Rodier, Montreal, Canada; F. A. Beckwith and family, Cleveland, Ohio, and Col. E. R. Warner, United States Army, are at the Gerlach.

A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington; Bryce Allen, Boston; Gen. Edward P. Meaney, New Jersey; Count Zomoyske, Austrian Legation, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Albany, are at the Waldorf.

John G. Deshler, Columbus, Ohio; J. B. Guthrie, Cincinnati; Dr. R. W. Irwin, Tokio; the Hon. Judson Harmon, Cincinnati; John Hogg, Boston; Henry F. Lippott, Providence; Judge George H. Noyes, Milwaukee, and J. Q. A. Holloway, Boston, are at the Holland.

Judge H. R. Brill, St. Paul; Fred Hartley, B. N. Peyton, Ward Ames, and Dr. G. H. Jones, Duluth; John Hendry, Vancouver; George A. Meade, Chicago; W. P. De Vay and A. J. Beveridge, Indianapolis; Rodney Gregg, and Edwin B. Robbins, Columbus, are at the Imperial.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bennett & Brickett, Boston, Mass.; A. Brickett, carpets; Grand Union Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Everett House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Berwanger, white goods and laces; Grand Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Barnett Brothers & Aufsesser, Troy, N. Y.; G. Barnett, knit goods manufactures; Hotel Manhattan.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; E. R. Pierce, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Bingham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods, notions, cloaks, and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, furnishing goods, notions, and trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clement & Soule, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Soule represents; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, silks; Hotel Metropole.

Carter, Applewhite & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewhaite, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cook, Lyman & Seixas, Chicago, Ill.; N. W. Lyman, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Cannon, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Elkus, The L., Company, Sacramento, Cal.; L. Elkus, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Everett, Ridley, Rogan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Day, notions and white goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and ginghams; 104 Worth Street.

Frankenberger & Lempert, Toledo, Ohio; M. H. Lempert, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Howe, millinery, 55 White Street.

Goldman, L. K., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guy, Currin & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. W. Guy, linens, laces, notions, and hosiery; 80 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Harris, C. & Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; B. Harris, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hasell Brothers, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Hasell, curtains; Sinclair House.

Hirsch, D. F., York, Penn.; fancy goods and millinery; Belvedere House.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. P. Nellson, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Hockaday, Harmon & Roe, Kansas City, Mo.; E. J. Roe, hats and caps; Grand Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Hamburger, woolens; I. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; I. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing; J. Bamberger, domestics, lining, ribbons, white goods, and notions; Miss L. Karm, millinery; Miss J. Kaufmann, embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Kerison Dry Goods Company, Charleston, S. C.; H. A. Mullings, notions and furnishing goods, 81 Frankl

CIVIL SERVICE LAW DEFINED

The Court of Appeals States Its Opinion on a Point of Vital Importance.

THE BROOKLYN CASE DECIDED.

Confidential Employes Held to be Exempt from Competitive Examinations—Gov. Black's Bill Frowned Upon.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in deciding the case of the civil service reformers of Brooklyn against the Mayor, involving the positions of over 100 persons, in addition to declaring that the men could hold office in the non-competitive class, and are entitled to their salaries, administered what is believed to be a rebuke to civil service examinations by opening the door to the classification of numerous positions under what is now a non-competitive class—confidential clerks.

Judge Haight (Republican) writes the opinion, and Judges Martin, Bartlett, and Vaun, all Republicans, concur. Judge Gray (Democrat) and Judge Andrews (Republican) dissented from certain portions which tend toward liberality in the construction of the law, and Judge O'Brien (Democrat) dissents from the entire opinion.

The majority of the court holds that the Constitution never intended that there should be such a strict enforcement of the competitive system, and that public officers should be allowed to say whether an attaché was not in some ways to be decided a confidential clerk.

Confidential Positions Defined.

Upon that subject the opinion says: "Confidential positions must be classified either one way or the other. Competitive examination is or is not practicable in such positions. A candidate may be ever so competent, and still lack many of the necessary elements of a trustworthy officer; he may be ever so learned, and still lacking in judgment and discretion; he may be discreet, and still without character; he may be honest and yet meddlesome, and a person in whom you could not confide. To our minds, the framers of the Constitution or of the statutes never contemplated or intended that a competitive examination was practicable for such a position.

"We think the civil service laws should have a reasonable interpretation, and should be made as practical as possible, and that we should avoid a construction rendering them so burdensome as to array public sentiment against them.

Wide Scope for Heads of Departments

We are of the opinion that where the duties of the position are not merely clerical and are such as especially devolve upon the head of the office, which, by reason of his numerous duties, he is compelled to delegate to others, the performance of which requires skill, judgment, trust, and confidence and involve the responsibility of the offices or the municipality which he represents, the position should be treated as confidential.

We are urged to limit the positions in the confidential class to those which are strictly secret. Most of the public offices are conducted openly, and every citizen has the right to know what transpires. The strictly secret positions authorized are comparatively few, and are of far less importance than those where the appointee is intrusted with the drawing and signing of warrants for the payment of millions of dollars of the public money. Such a construction would be too narrow and burdensome, and we think not justified. As to the other positions in which competitive examination is not practicable, the statute itself furnishes a satisfactory rule.

It is not thought to be just to hold an official responsible for the acts of an employe who necessarily had the custody of public moneys when the official had no choice in his selection. Under the rules established by the Civil Service Commission the appointment must be made from a list of three who are certified as standing the highest. Neither of the three persons may be personally responsible. The officer has no power to demand a bond or other security, and yet upon his own personal responsibility he may be compelled to intrust the appointee with the handling of the entire tax receipts of a State or of a large and populous city. The Legislature was not willing to release officials from responsibility for public moneys, and it did not deem civil service examination practicable or a sufficient protection to such officers; it, therefore, and we think properly, exempted such positions from the general operation of the act.

A Damper on the Pending Bill.

The Court then administers a gentle rebuke to the bill now before the Legislature, as follows:

"It is said that each officer having appointments to make could himself examine the applicants for position, and in that way determine who should be the appointee by a competitive examination. Undoubtedly; but it will readily be seen that this system would practically nullify the civil service law and bring it into disrepute. We have to say in conclusion that the duty rests upon the Legislature and the courts to enforce the civil service provisions of the Constitution in their letter and spirit. We doubt not that at an early day the Legislature will supplement the existing civil service laws by such additional enactments as will cover all the civil divisions of the State, including villages, and furnish a complete system for carrying out the mandates of the Constitution."

THE NEWS IN BROOKLYN.

Office Holders Rejoiced—Civil Service Adherents Dejected—Mr. Shepard's Views.

The announcement yesterday that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision handed down by Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court relative to the legality of the appointment of Schedule A men was received by office holders and administration men in Brooklyn with hilarious manifestations of joy. No sooner did they hear the news than clerks and office holders in the City Hall left their desks and rushed to the corridors, where mutual congratulations were extended. County Clerk Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and other Republicans who believe in the quid pro quo of politics went over to the City Hall to aid in the general rejoicing.

About 200 city employes are affected by the opinion. None of them, barring a few Queens County laborers, a part of whose overdue wages were advanced privately by Commissioner Willis, has received a cent from the city since Jan. 1. The annual salaries of these 200 men aggregate fully $200,000, and the hardships to which nearly all have been subjected as a consequence of the city withholding their money have been great. Nearly all have been compelled to ask for credit from their tradesmen, and the credit point has been stretched nearly to the point of breaking.

Corporation Counsel Burr's office was the central point of interest. The victory was regarded as a great one for him. He was much rejoiced at the decision. Among the first to felicitate the Corporation Counsel was Mayor Wurster. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the Mayor said:

"The decision shows that Schedule A places, created by Mayors Low, Boody, Schieren, and myself, are legal, and that the Mayors of cities did have a right to create such places. Personally I have never been in favor of creating many Schedule A places, nor have I seen the necessity for it. Most of these places were created before my Administration. I am specially gratified at the decision, as I have never made a place without consulting Mr. Burr, and I am glad to see that he has been sustained by the highest court in the State." City Works Commissioner Willis, Register Harman, and other department heads spoke in a similar strain.

Quite different was the feeling on the part of the Civil Service Reform Association and those allied to it. Edward M. Shepard deplored the decision. "Chief Justice Andrews," said he, "and Justices Gray and O'Brien seem to be in favor of the general conclusions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, while the other four Judges, Haight, Bartlett, Vann, and Martin, make up the adverse majority. I profoundly regret the decision of the court, and I believe that all good citizens are with me in this regret, not even excepting the four Judges who rendered an adverse decision. Perhaps this decision may act as a lightning rod to draw off the even more serious legislative attack that is now being made on the civil service reform idea.

"Four Judges in the Court of Appeals have overruled their three brethren and the six Judges below. That is to say, although nine Judges have decided in favor of the plaintiffs and only four against them, nevertheless the plaintiffs are defeated."

Henry Yonge, who conducted the case brought by Simeon B. Chittenden and others of the Civil Service Reform Association, regretted the outcome, but said, decisively, that the fight will continue just as long as there is any chance of success. He said: "If the court determines that the power of revision rests with the courts, we shall invoke that power, which the Court of Appeals seems to indicate as the proper method."

Ludwig Nissen, one of the Civil Service Commissioners, said that in his opinion the decision was most disastrous to the civil service in the future. He believed it would give the Legislature courage to pass the Black bill, which would be a great misfortune to the civil service of the State. "And," he added, "I want to say that if this bill passes, it will be impossible to find any self-respecting man who will be willing to act as a Civil Service Commissioner."

HEARING ON GOV. BLACK'S BILL.

Great Opposition Shown to the Measure by Prominent Citizens, Headed by Carl Schurz.

ALBANY, April 20.—Some new points were brought out this afternoon in opposition to Gov. Black's Civil Service bill, at a hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee. A large delegation from Buffalo, headed by Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of that city, was present, as were representatives of the boards from Albany and Rochester.

J. Warren Green, a former member of the Brooklyn board, was the first speaker. He argued that the bill was wholly impracticable, because no definition was made as to what is to constitute "merit," and what "fitness." The words "merit and fitness," he said, were used in the Constitution as a single expression. They could not be separated, as was proposed under the present bill, and in an attempt to distinguish as to what part of the qualifications should be tested by the Civil Service Boards and what part by the appointing power there would be a constant conflict. This would be bad for the public service.

Mr. Green objected to the abrogation of the existing eligible list. It would be a cruel injustice to the men who had taken the examinations. There were, he said, about 25,000 names on these eligible lists, and he begged the committee to take into consideration this large number of persons, together with their friends who had been interested in their struggles to pass the examinations.

Mr. Green further objected to the bill because it attempted to give to the Governor, the Mayor, or other appointing officer, the power to determine whether examinations were "practicable." That determination, he said, could not be settled by the "say so" of any one man.

Henry Streifler, who said he was a member of the Painters' Union of Buffalo, made an appeal which was vigorously applauded at times. He said he had been authorized by the various labor unions of his city to appear before the committee and oppose the passage of this bill. The workingmen were in favor of the system as it now exists, he said, because they believed that their chances of securing an office were as good as those of any other man.

"We are in favor of this," he said, "because it puts us on an equal footing with the millionaire's son to gain that for which we are competent."

Mr. McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, maintained that under this bill the competition which was guaranteed by the Constitution would be destroyed. Suppose, he said, that 300 applicants are certified by the Commissioners as having passed the merit examination. The appointing power must give each one of these 300 a competitive examination as to fitness. The Secretary of State would give them one examination, if he wanted a subordinate. The Controller would give them another one, and so they would be passed around through the various departments.

The appointing power, he said, was not always honest, and at times would be disposed to take advantage of any weakness in the law to recognize those with political qualifications, in complete violation of the spirit of the law.

Secretary McAneny brought here a petition, directed to Gov. Black, asking that a hearing might be given on the bill after it reaches him, in case it should pass both houses. This was signed by many well-known New York men. It was as follows:

April 19, 1897.

The Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of New York:

Sir: The undersigned are informed that Senate Bill No. 1,589, the purpose of which is to effect fundamental changes in the civil service system of this State, may be passed by both houses of the Legislature in the hurry of the closing hours of the session. It is very much to be regretted that this bill has been introduced and is to be acted upon with such extraordinary suddenness, for its object affects the character of the State so vitally that it should not be disposed of without the maturest and most candid consideration.

The undersigned would therefore, in case the bill in question passes the Legislature, appeal from the legislative to the executive branch of the State Government, and respectfully ask your Excellency to grant us, in the emergency mentioned, an opportunity for submitting to you, at a public hearing, such reasons as we may command why this bill should not receive your approval. Yours very respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ, President Civil Service Reform Association; ALEXANDER E. ORR, President Chamber of Commerce; SETH LOW, JAMES C. CARTER, ELIHU ROOT, JOSEPH LAROCQUE, President Bar Association; CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ABRAM S. HEWITT, the Right Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, EVERETT P. WHEELER, Chairman New York City Civil Service Commission; JOEL B. ERHARDT, JOHN E. PARSONS, President City Club; WILLIAM E. DODGE, FRANCIS L. EAMES, President Stock Exchange; HENRY D. McCORD, President Produce Exchange; CHARLES A. SCHIERIN, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, DARWIN R. JAMES, President Board of Trade and Transportation; JOHN N. WASHBURN, President Board of Fire Underwriters; CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, DORMAN B. EATON, ALBERT SHAW, WILLIAM G. LOW, President Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association; ALFRED T. WHITE, OSCAR S. STRAUS, JACOB F. MILLER; JACOB A. RIIS, the Rev. Dr. RICHARD S. STORRS, ST. CLAIR McKELWAY, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, RICHARD WATSON GILDER, J. WARREN GREENE, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, CHARLES W. WATSON, R. FULTON CUTTING, GEORGE McANENY, D. WILLIS JAMES, the Rev. Dr. W. S. RAINSFORD, FREDERICK W. HOLLS, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, AUSTEN G. FOX.

A similar petition, it is understood, will be circulated in all the principal cities of the State.

Two Baby Pumas in Central Park.

Visitors to the Menagerie in Central Park yesterday were greatly interested in the antics of two puma kittens. They played with a rubber ball and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. These cubs were born several months ago, but it seemed that they could not live. They were apparently suffering from paralysis. They were taken to the monkey house and fed on lime food, while a temperature of 70 degrees was maintained. This agreed with them, and they were transferred to the main animal house yesterday, as lively and jolly as could be. Keeper Snyder, who made the transfer, was bitten by one of them, and thinks that they are in no danger of death.

Children Excluded from Schools.

Dr. Blauvelt, chief of the Medical School Directors, made his weekly report to President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday morning. Last week 3,918 children were examined in the primary departments of grammar schools and in primary and parochial schools, and 258 children were excluded, for the following diseases: Measles, 7; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 1; croup, 1; whooping cough, 2; mumps, 12; contagious eye diseases, 31; skin diseases, 10; chickenpox, 11; parasitic diseases of head, 109, and of body, 4.

ARGUED FOR CAPT. REED.

Legal Points Presented in Defense of the Master of the Oakes—Motion to Dismiss Denied.

The adjourned examination of Capt. Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes on the criminal charge of having withheld suitable food from the crew of the vessel on the celebrated two-hundred-and-fifty-nine-day passage from Hongkong, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building. The presentation of the prosecution's evidence was closed last week.

Attorney David McClure, for the defense, moved the dismissal of the case. He argued that the prosecution had not proved malice or hatred on the part of the Captain, and it had not been shown that food which was obtainable had been withheld from the men. As to the amount of sickness on board, he said it was an unusual voyage, and it was not strange that some of the men were taken ill. But, he said, of the six that died, it was admitted that the Chinese cook and First Officer Stephen Bunker died from natural causes, and it was not shown that the other deaths were caused by scurvy. It had been proved that Olsen had been suffering from dropsy for weeks before his death. George King, another of the crew who died, had a severe cold, he said, coughed up blood, and probably died of pneumonia.

Mr. McClure said it would be an outrage to hold Capt. Reed, claiming that the testimony produced had been given by men in duress who were not free to express an opinion.

Assistant District Attorney Hinman said that Capt. Reed had put the crew on short rations the day after the ship left Hongkong. All the men who fell ill had symptoms of scurvy except the first mate, the cook, and the Captain and wife.

Commissioner Shields denied the motion to dismiss. The case will go on to-morrow afternoon.

POLICE BOARD NOT FILLED.

W. R. Spooner Pays a Fruitless Visit to the Mayor's Office—Col. Grant Talks of "Fight."

As the Police Commissioners meet to-day it was generally thought yesterday that Mayor Strong would at once appoint a successor to Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Strong, however, left his office about 6 o'clock without having made the appointment, and refused himself to reporters last night at his house.

There are only three Commissioners to attend the meeting to-day, and there has been some conjecture as to whether Mr. Andrews would absent himself and thus prevent a meeting for want of a quorum. He said yesterday, however, that he would certainly be present, as there are many important matters to be looked after.

Col. F. D. Grant said yesterday at the City Hall that if the appointment of a successor to Mr. Roosevelt "means a fight, we are ready for it."

W. R. Spooner, who has been mentioned as a successor to Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner, called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. He waited some time, and, as the Mayor was preparing to leave the office for the day, Mr. Spooner approached. But Mr. Strong said: "I can't see anybody to-day about anything. I've got too much to attend to." Mr. Spooner thereupon left the office.

Mr. Spooner has been in Providence, R. I., attending a convention, and came to this city, so a report about the city had it, on a summons from Alderman Goodman, who had suggested to the Mayor Mr. Spooner's appointment on the Police Commission. After the visit to the Mayor's office Mr. Spooner returned to Providence last night.

PREPARING FOR NASHVILLE.

New York Women Are at Work and Funds Are Coming In.

The commission which was appointed by Mayor Strong to represent this city at the Tennessee Centennial held a meeting in the committee room of the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Benjamin S. Church reported the result of the meeting of the Ladies' Committee held on Saturday at Sherry's. She recommended that Mrs. Robert Gardener be employed to collect, transport, install, and return exhibits on behalf of New York City. A motion embodying this suggestion was carried, supplemented by a proviso offered by Col. George Moore Smith that her salary and expenses be limited to $500. This action displeased Mrs. McCullough Williams, who asked:

"What are we women here for if one woman does our work for a consideration? There is more public spirit in one square inch of Tennessee than the whole State of New York."

A letter from Mrs. Levi P. Morton was read, in which she tendered her resignation as a member of the committee, owing to the fact that she will be absent in Europe. The resignation was not accepted, and this also brought some angry remarks from Mrs. Williams.

It was stated that it would cost $3,000 to arrange the exhibit which the women of New York intend to make. The following subscriptions were received: R. A. Grannis, $150; George Moore Smith, $25; Durham Wheeler, $25; L. J. Ellis, $25; L. W. Lawrence, $25; Charles R. Flint, $50; Adolph S. Ochs, $25; Charles J. Smith, $25; Mrs. William Rhinelander, $25; George Fisher Peabody, $25; William V. King, $25; Samuel Spencer, $50.

For Mrs. Lathrop's Cancer Hospital.

A performance was given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Monday afternoon for the benefit of the Cancer Hospital on Scammel Street established by Miss Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Chief among the performers was Miss Teresa Careno. The patrons were Mrs. Whitney, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Winthrop Gray, Miss Callender, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. B. C. Potter, Miss Hamilton French, Mrs. William Salomon, Parke Godwin, John D. Crimmins, Charles Astor Bristed, and Luther Kountze. A goodly sum was realized, though the attendance was not large.

Giant Frog for the Aquarium.

A bullfrog, measuring sixteen inches from nose to toes, was presented to the Aquarium yesterday by Police Sergeant Frank of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Brooklyn. Frank Wieman of the Colonial Hotel, at Bath Beach, secured the animal two weeks ago, after his capture at Montauk Point. The frog has not yet been placed on exhibition, but has joined a colony of Aquarium frogs who are destined to occupy a tank in the gallery when the gallery is finished.

Made It Lively for His Tenants.

Charles H. Hirschman of 1,477 Madison Avenue, an apartment house which he owns, smashed the furniture of his own rooms yesterday morning and then went through the house firing shots through the doors of other apartments. He was overpowered by two policemen and taken before Magistrate Flammer, who sent him to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity. His property is mortgaged, and foreclosure is imminent. His father committed suicide four months ago.

It Will Be St. Matthew's Now.

At a meeting of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Free Church held yesterday morning at the old church building, at 222 West Eleventh Street, now St. John the Evangelist, it was resolved to consolidate with St. Matthew's Church on West Eighty-fourth Street. This will leave St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes to hold services in the old building until it can build on its land on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets.

Weeks Surrendered by His Bondsman.

Nelson M. Weeks of Hackensack, N. J., who is charged with manslaughter in the first degree for being concerned in the death of Aimee Smith, was given up by his bondsman yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich set Weeks's trial down for next Monday, and committed the defendant to the Tombs.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer: the miner, or the tourist provided with it may safely encounter the danger.

COLDEST OF APRIL DAYS

Low Temperature Came from Canada and Broke the Record for This Season of the Year.

DAMAGE TO GROWING THINGS.

Farmers Who Were Trying to Rush a Backward Season Taken by Surprise—Ship Arrives Covered with Frozen Spray.

The cold weather that has been hanging around New York and vicinity all this month reached a climax early yesterday morning, when the thermometer dropped to 24° above zero at 7 o'clock, and broke all records for the month of April. There had been nothing to compare with it since 1875, when the mercury got down as far as the freezing point.

New Yorkers who left their Easter plants outdoors over night awoke yesterday morning to find them ruined by the frost. Everything in blossom was nipped by it. There will be no telling for several days how much damage was done to early vegetables and fruit trees in the market-supply radius of this city, but from advance reports that market men brought in last evening, it will certainly be very large.

We have Canada to thank for it. A bleak high-pressure area has been hanging around the upper lake region for several days. After scaring people half out of their wits on Sunday by getting from 6° to 10° below zero at White River and thereabouts, it made a bee-line for the United States. As a general thing, storms of that kind get lost before they reach New York City, but this one was an exception. It was as cold here as it was at Boston, at Portland, Me., at St. Paul, or at Chicago. Philadelphia was the only city that had a little the best of us. At Key West, Fla., the warmest place in the United States, it was only 74°.

At no time during the day did the thermometer register more than 41 degrees in this city. That was at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then, in spite of predictions for warmer weather to-day, it began to grow steadily colder. These are Government figures, taken on the top of a tall building. In the street it was even colder, and the high winds made it very uncomfortable to get about. When the cold wave first struck this town last Monday night the wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour. In increased to thirty-eight miles an hour before morning. Mr. Dunn says that this high and dry wind was the saving of the crops and blossoming trees. If it had been a cold, stilly night the damage would have been appalling.

Last year this time New York was sweltering in the nineties. On the 18th of April last year it was 91°, and the warm weather kept up for some days. Yesterday morning the steamship Kansas City of the Savannah Line came into port with ice on her rigging and decks. Capt. Brown said that it was so cold at 2 o'clock in the morning that the sea spray froze as it struck. Such yarns come from Halifax occasionally, but nothing like it has ever been known here before at this season of the year.

Fruit growers and vegetable farmers on Long Island and in New Jersey are in despair. They had been disposed to rush a very backward season, and were totally unprepared for a cold snap. Acres of strawberry beds and tomato beds were utterly ruined, especially in Somerset and Morris Counties. Peach trees were so badly injured that growers say they will be lucky if they get half a crop. Apple and pear trees escaped, because the blossoms were not broken. Tomato plants that had been forced in hothouses and set outdoors for their second growth were all killed. One man in Elizabeth, N. J., lost 6,000 plants in a single bed. An average of the State showed that the thermometer dropped 47° from 2 o'clock Monday morning until 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Reports received in THE NEW YORK TIMES office from up the State last night tell of severe weather and damaged crops. The mercury stood at 25° along the Central Hudson nearly all day. At Elmira the ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer from 3° to 4° below the freezing point. Somebody in Elmira remembered that forty years ago yesterday a snow storm began in the Hudson Valley and lasted for three days. At Geneseo yesterday morning snow was on the ground, and ice had formed one-quarter of an inch thick. At Saratoga it was almost zero. In the Catskills the frost is described as "killing." At Newburg ponds were frozen, and the thermometer dropped to 10° above zero.

Warmer weather is predicted for to-day, but Mr. Dunn says the air will be chilly for two or three days yet.

WOMEN AND DR. BUCKLEY.

Brooklyn Suffragists Have Denver Affidavits Denying the Hair-Pulling Incident.

At their April meeting yesterday the woman suffragists of Brooklyn intended to have a number of able speakers talk on "Municipal Government," but the speakers did not appear in time, and the ladies discussed the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, instead.

Dr. Buckley, as it is well known, opposed the entrance of women into the Methodist General Conferences, and his allusions to the hair-pulling episode at the National Convention of the People's Party in Denver have angered Brooklyn suffragists. Mrs. James Scrimgeour combated his allusions to women in politics, and said she was sorry for women in politics whose homes were neglected. She ironically asked what homes were like when women attended euchre parties and other social functions. Were they, too, not neglected? And in a general way, others of the ladies present poured hot shot into Dr. Buckley for his remarks.

In the course of the talk, the Denver affidavit was brought up by Mrs. Powell. She referred to the hair-pulling incident, and produced affidavits signed by Mrs. Kate Fonda and others who had attended the National convention in Denver, stating that the story that Mrs. Libbie Rich and Miss Alida Holmes had pulled the hair and beard of Henry Asker in the convention were entirely false and untrue. There was applause and plenty of it when the affidavits were read.

On motion of one of the ladies, it was decided to send copies of the affidavits to Dr. Buckley, with a request that he publish them in the next number of The Advocate.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society.

The one hundred and eleventh annual report of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York has been published. Receipts for 1896 exceeded expenditures by $1,708.84. The society purchased in December last a site at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street at a cost of $145,000. A substantial building, with thorough equipment for educational work, is to be erected on the site. The retiring President, George E. Hoe, has given $500 to the society, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of awards for deserving scholars at the closing exercises of each year. Mrs. Margaret E. Sibley made a contribution of $150 to the pension fund. The librarian reported that only five books were lost in a circulation of nearly 240,000 volumes.

"Our Regiment" in Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 20.—All the society folk of this place and many from New York and points along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad flocked to the Summit Casino to-night to witness the production of Henry Hamilton's three-act farce comedy, "Our Regiment." The play was for the benefit of the Fresh-Air and Convalescent Home, situated at this place, and the acting was certainly far beyond that usually seen at an amateur show. Thomas B. Adams and Miss Philira Pitcher as Mr. and Mrs. Dolinson won rounds of applause from the large and appreciative audience, and the others, all of whom did well, came in for their share.

Westchester Presbytery.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 20.—The Westchester Presbytery opened its Spring session here to-day. Charges of insubordination against Clerk Prime, preferred by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, were voted down.

RAN INTO AN ICE PACK.

The Steamship Bohemia's Bow Plates Strained, and the Passengers Terrified by Inrushing Water.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bohemia arrived at her dock in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, eighteen days out from Hamburg, with a damaged bow, resulting from an encounter with an enormous ice field in the North Atlantic.

The Bohemia left Hamburg with a full cargo of merchandise and eighty-two steerage passengers. She encountered a series of fierce west-northwest gales and heavy seas during almost the entire passage.

At noon on April 12, while in latitude 48:30, longitude 48:50, she ran into a heavy field of drift ice. Capt. Petersen kept on his course till, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the vessel had become completely surrounded by a field of pack ice. The laminated ice floes had strained the metal plates at the bows to such an extent that water was rushing into the fore peak.

There was much excitement on board, many passengers thinking the vessel was going to the bottom. With the aid of the pumps, the leak was kept under control. The ship's head was hauled to the southeast for three hours before the ice pack was cleared. She could not resume her original course for three days. Two icebergs were passed on the afternoon of the 15th.

Capt. Petersen said yesterday that the ice field was the largest he had ever encountered at this season of the year. It covered hundreds of miles.

A POLICEMAN'S STERN CHASE.

Captured a Junk Dealer Suspected of Larceny After an Hour's Pursuit Over Morrisania's Roads.

Francisco Squilla, a junk dealer, of 2,194 First Avenue, was arrested yesterday after a chase that lasted for an hour and extended over a very considerable section of the north side. Squilla was in his wagon, driving hard to escape, and Patrolman Williams in pursuit, pressed into service two wagons and also used a trolley car besides, keeping up the chase a considerable distance on foot.

In the Morrisania Police Court Squilla was held in $800 bail on suspicion of being concerned in a theft of iron garden railing from Mrs. Mary McGreal, and in $100 bail for cruelty to animals, the last charge being incidental to the attempt to escape, the junk man having beaten his horse with an iron rod instead of a whip till it was covered with blood. The chase extended from Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue, across to Boston Road, south to Union Avenue, to Southern Boulevard, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and back again to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Eagle Avenue, where the horse gave out.

CITY'S RIGHT TO BUY ROADS.

Social Reform Club Committee Makes a Report on the Subject.

The presentation last night at the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, of the report of the Committee on Public Franchises, led to a discussion of the question "Shall the City Purchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines?" The speakers were John Brooks Leavitt, Whidden Graham, and Dr. M. M. Miller. Charles B. Spahr presided. Mr. Leavitt said New York City had gone out of the business of giving away its rights, and the citizens are determined that public property shall not be given for private use without full compensation.

Mr. Graham said that the Mayor's answer to the committee sent by the club showed him to be in sympathy with the corporations. A letter was read from Dr. Albert Shaw, expressing inability to attend, and stating that he had not been impressed with the arguments which had been made against the city's immediate purchase of the roads at original cost, plus 10 per cent.

The entire matter was referred back to the committee, with a request that they appear before the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Public Works and endeavor to have the permit giving the companies the right to change their motive power revoked.

SHE SUNK AT HER MOORINGS.

Tug Daylight Went Down the Same Way Six Years Ago.

The tug Daylight, owned by W. B. Kirkham & Co., of New York, which sank at her moorings at Hoboken about six years ago, went down again in the same way at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Thomas Winston, the mate; John Carroll, the engineer, and Walter Strong, a deck hand, narrowly escaped drowning.

The Daylight is employed in towing for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. She tied up at the foot of Third Street at 7 o'clock Monday night. Carroll, Winston, and Strong went to bed at midnight, and were thrown from their bunks four hours later by the lurching of the boat. They had barely time to reach the deck and scramble in their night clothes to the deck of the Millard, a tug lying alongside, when the Daylight gave a final plunge and went down in thirty feet of water, leaving nothing but her flagstaff above the surface.

The cause of the accident cannot be ascertained until the boat is raised. This will be done by the Chapman Wrecking Company. When she was raised after her sudden six years ago, her hull was found to be in good condition, and she floated as soon as she was pumped out.

Veteran Societies at Odds.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument in a suit brought by "The Society of the War of 1812" against "The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York," for an injunction restraining the latter from using that name. The plaintiff alleged that it had sustained irreparable injury through the appropriation of its name by the defendant. In its answer, the defendant society alleges that it had a perfect right to the use of the name, and that it announced in its year book that it was formerly a branch of the General Society of the War of 1812, but later it had consolidated with veteran corps of artillery, and its name now was virtually "The Veteran Corps of Artillery and Military Society of the War of 1812."

Scored the Baptist City Mission.

Col. A. A. Harris of Duluth, the lawyer who won the suit of Merritt against Rockefeller, in which Merritt received more than $500,000, spoke to the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter at 19 East Twenty-first Street last evening. He scored Mr. Rockefeller and the Baptist City Mission, saying that it was the first case on record in which a corporation organized to spread the gospel had destroyed a church.

Had Eighty-five Pawn Tickets.

Joseph McArdle, twenty years old, of 354 Howard Street, Long Island City, was arrested yesterday in that city on an old charge of assault. When searched at the Station House, eighty-five pawn tickets were found on him. They called for property embracing household furniture, carpets, clothing, and small jewelry.

To Analyze Long Island City Water.

Health Officer Burnett of Long Island City has been directed by the Board of Health to engage experts to make an analysis of the water furnished the city. Health Commissioner Joseph Cassidy said it was reported the water was not only unfit for use, but dangerous.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

The Best Breads,

the best biscuits, the best flours, the best cereals, served by our wagons daily.

HEALTH FOOD COMPANY,

61 5th Av., Cor. 13th St.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 33th St. Tel. 1,531—33th St.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:12 | Sun sets...6:46 | Moon rises.....

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Is'd...11:00	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:13	Gov. Is'd...11:35	H. Gate...12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amethyst, Santiago de Cuba	.....	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Texas, Inagua, Cape Haiti, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Valencia, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c., Cartagena	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

Alps, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	.....
Campania, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	.....
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Maskelyne, La Plata Countries	7:00 A. M.	.....
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Obdam, Netherlands	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Salerno, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 24 and up to May 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 8 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 21.

Circassia, Glasgow, April 8.
Conemo, Galveston, April 14.
Finance, Colon, April 14.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 12.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 17.
Karamania, Gibraltar, April 15.
Lammermoor, Hamburg, April 5.
Obdam, Rotterdam, April 8.
Seguranca, Havana, April 17.
Sirius, St. Lucia, April 13.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 19.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 17.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 8.
Persia, Hamburg, April 10.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 13.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 20.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 13.
Normannia, Hamburg, April 15.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 20.
Weimar, Bremen, April 11.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

Akaba, Rotterdam, April 10.

EXHIBITIONS

Ancient Tapestries and Antique Ecclesiastical Vestments. Second floor.

Fritel's Conquerors and other high-class modern paintings. Second floor.

Golden Salon for Paris Millinery. Second floor.

Navajo Indian Rugs and Curios. Third floor.

Oriental Room. Third floor.

Illustrative Furnishing. Apartment, Fourth floor.

Dress Stuffs. Positive bargains in Paris High Novelty, Black and Cotton Dress Goods. The season's choicest fabrics and patterns. Great good fortune to get these at greatly reduced prices just when they are most wanted. One of the offerings that emphasizes the supremacy of this Dress Goods Store.

Millinery. No need to visit Paris to know the newest in Millinery. The Golden Salon discloses an unequaled array of elegant headgear—the work of the best milliners of Paris and New York.

Untrimmed Hats in every shape and shade that hat-making wits have conjured for this season.

Women's Jackets and Capes. For present wear. Handy to have around chilly Summer evenings. Imported Garments, beautifully tailored in newest styles, at very modest prices. An immense stock to choose from. Jackets, $5.50 to $65. Capes, $5.50 to $125.

Women's Silk Waists. Imported, and only one of a kind, but about five hundred styles to select from. For street and evening wear. $9 to $70. Handsome, of course.

Men's Bicycle Suits. An assortment at FIVE DOLLARS that is the talk of the town. All-wool, neat patterns and well made. Others as high as $16.50.

Her Majesty's Corset. A great favorite. Steel ribs that never change their shape, and so placed in the pockets of the Corset that they cannot work loose or break. Shapely, comfortable. A full line of sizes and colors. An expert demonstrator here to assist in fitting them.

Straw Mattings. A safe place to buy them. Every roll inspected by our representative before shipment. Direct importations from China and Japan. New designs. Big assortment. $4 to $35 for a roll of 40 yds.

Baby Carriages. April sun kisses and balmy breezes are great health-givers to tots. Is the wagon ready? Scores of styles here to choose from. $3.50 to $28. See them—many handsome Carriages remarkably cheap.

Bicycles. Strictly high-grade, up-to-date Wheels. No charge for trade-mark or agent's commissions.

CONTINENTAL, $50
CONTINENT, $37.50

Both men's and women's. All sizes. Enameled in all the popular colors.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FROM ASYLUM TO PALACE.

The Romantic Story of the Career of John Joseph Nouri, Ruler of the Syrian Chaldeans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—John Joseph Nouri has been crowned Patriarch at the Chaldean Pontifical Cathedral at Trichur, Malalar, and is ruler over the Syrian Chaldeans.

Four years ago he was committed by Judge Walter H. Levy to the asylum for the insane at Napa, and there he remained until September, 1893, when, by the efforts of M. M. Foote, President of the California Association for the Protection of Persons, he was restored to liberty. The Rev. Chalmers Easton, formerly a Presbyterian minister in this city, now of Washington, D. C., is credited with having learned the following facts in a letter from the Rev. John H. Barrows of Chicago, who is at present traveling in India.

Dr. Chalmers Easton believed in Nouri and helped him in his journey eastward. Later on he displayed his knowledge of Greek, and in Washington, D. C., at the Smithsonian Institution, he translated the hieroglyphics on some tablets there with surprising ease. Intent on making his journey around the world, he traveled on to London, and from there came, in May, 1894, the story that he intended to sue the United States Government for $5,000,000 damages for his ill-treatment while on his sojourn here. Now comes the climax to the story in the letter from the Rev. John H. Barrows, declaring that John Joseph Nouri, the deposed King of the Chaldeans, has been restored; that his claims have been recognized, and that the man who was booked as "unkempt and with the lackluster eye of a lunatic," is living in splendor in a palace in Trichur.

Missing Since April 5.

Preston Houghton of 424 West Forty-third Street reported to the police yesterday that his wife, Rozanna, disappeared April 5, and has not been heard of since. She is twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, of dark complexion, and wore a black waist and skirt, light cape, and a black hat trimmed with white ribbons. She is slightly demented.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

HOSTS OF RICH AND
ORIGINAL SPRING DESIGNS.
FACTORY PRICES.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Both the Lexow Anti-Trust Bills Passed by the Senate After Debate.

SNEERS COUNTED FOR NAUGHT.

Opponents of the Measures Derided Them to No Effect—A Flood of Minor Bills Passed Both Houses.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate had two sessions to-day. In the morning the anti-trust bills were taken up for consideration. The debate under the five-minute rule was started by Senator Cantor, who made the usual motion to have the bills recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. When the bills came from the special investigating committee, he said, they were criticised because they were not strong enough, and since the Judiciary Committee had juggled with the bills they were criticised because there was nothing to them. It would be better to wait a year than to pass such useless measures.

Senator Lexow answered to the extent of his five minutes. He said that he would like to have had the bills passed in their original form; but in their present shape they were far in advance of any anti-trust legislation ever enacted. Every one who had studied the bills knew that no trust could exist in the State with the bills operating as laws.

Trusts Friendly to the New Bills.

Senator Guy said that the press and the public demanded the original bills, but the trusts demanded that they be changed, and they were changed, and now the trusts favored the new bills.

Senator Grady said that no individual except the paid attorneys of trusts had asked to have the bills amended, and the people would call the Republican Party to account for this useless legislation on the Ides of March. The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 19 to 26, Senators Brush, Humphrey, Malby, Seibert, and Wilcox voting with the minority.

The first bill was placed on final passage. It was the one amending the stock corporation law. On the roll call the Democrats attacked its provisions.

Senator Lexow Surprised.

Senator Lexow was surprised to see any Republican Senator vote against the bills, in view of the position taken by the President of the United States in his inaugural address.

Senator Malby said he did not believe in hypocrisy. He did not believe the bills would accomplish their purpose, but because his colleagues were in favor of and believed in the strength of the bills he would vote for them. The bill was then passed by a vote of 31 to 10.

The second bill, an act to prevent monopolies, was taken up. Senator Cantor moved to recommit the bill, and a debate in the same lines pursued on the other bill followed, and the motion was lost by a vote of 29 to 17.

Anti-Scalpers Bill Passed.

Mr. Addis's anti-scalpers bill was then taken up.

Senator Ford offered an amendment authorizing the license of ticket brokers by the Mayors and Presidents of villages. The amendment was voted down by a vote of 30 to 15. He then offered, one after another, the amendments which were voted down in general orders the other day, and all of them were voted down.

Senator Krum offered the same amendments that he did the other day, and they were also voted down, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 37 to 8.

The nominations of Charles D. Robinson and Charles L. C. Kerr of Newburg, as Trustees of the Washington Headquarters, were referred to the Finance Committee.

During the transaction of the usual routine business the Codes Committee reported favorably the bill of Mr. Laimbeer making the possession of policy slips prima facie evidence of gambling, with an amendment. It will have to be re-printed, and it is doubtful whether it can be passed before adjournment.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

These bills passed at the afternoon session of the Senate:

Mr. Hill—Appropriating $375,000 for the completion of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory at Buffalo.

Mr. Holbert—Appropriating $25,000 for the erection of buildings at the Elmira State Reformatory.

Mr. Kelsey—Making an appropriation of about $150,000 for the improvement of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Senator Coffey—Appropriating $2,000 for the chartering of a vessel for the use of the State Naval Militia.

Senator C. Davis—Appropriating $200,000 for the erection of buildings for the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Senator Higbie—Abolishing the labor system of taxation for highway purposes and substituting therefor a money system.

Senator Coggeshall—Licensing and regulating the bonds of auctioneers in New York and Brooklyn.

Senator Wray—Compelling the proper sanitation, ventilation, and protection from fire of schoolhouses and other public buildings in the State.

Mr. Garby—Creating the office of Commissioner of Jurors for Richmond County.

Mr. Higbie—Appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a quarantine hospital on Swinburne Island.

Mr. Adee—Placing under an annual salary the jury servers in the Commissioner of Jurors' office in New York City.

Mr. G. W. Meyer—Creating a division of notification in the Department of Finance in the City of New York.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Increasing the number of Police Justices in New York City from nine to twelve.

Mr. Wilson—Providing for the improvement of Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue $10,000,000 in bonds for school purposes.

Mr. Bedell—Compelling agents of a foreign insurance company soliciting business in the State to have an office in the State.

Mr. Lewis—Exempting laundry corporations from paying a franchise tax.

Senator Cantor—Permitting the creation of a lien upon harness, trucks, and other vehicles.

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $101,000 for improvements to the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Mr. Sanders—Appropriating $13,000 for an addition to the New York State School for the Blind.

The so-called auctioneers' bill of Senator Ford was reached on the order of third reading, and caused a lengthy debate.

The bill is drafted so as to apply to cities of the first class, second class, and the village of Saratoga.

The up-State Senators opposed the bill, asserting that it applied to the whole State, and the bill was finally defeated—26 to 13.

At 6:45 o'clock the final passage of bills was suspended, and some unimportant bills were reported. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Nixon's Bill Appropriating $1,250,000 to Complete the Capitol Acted Upon.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Assembly passed Mr. Nixon's bill appropriating $1,250,000 for continuing work on the Capitol building, $800,000 of which is available at once.

The Committee on Rules reported favorably Mr. Smith's resolution to pay to the widow of former Assemblyman Robert S. Emmett the amount of his salary not drawn. The House adopted the resolution.

The Assembly has passed these bills:

Senator Burns—Providing that fire insurance companies must report to the State Superintendent of Insurance within thirty days after the end of each year.

Mr. Fuller—Amending the town law by providing for the holding of biennial town meetings.

Mr. Saunders—Amending the mileage-book law by providing that members of a person's family or employes of a firm may use the mileage books purchased by such persons or firm.

Mr. Brennan—To grade the members of the Brooklyn police force who were officers of the Flatlands police force before Flatlands was annexed to Brooklyn.

Mr. H. W. Wilson—To further improve the Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn.

Senator Koehler—Providing that the Treasurer of Long Island City shall make up the list of unpaid taxes and water rents between July 1 and Sept. 1 of each year.

Senator Koehler—Amending the Long Island City charter relative to the government of the police force.

Senator Koehler—Providing for the construction and maintenance of sewers in Brooklyn and Long Island City to abate and prevent the nuisances in and about Newtown Creek.

Senator Koehler—Providing for the reorganization and improvement of the Long Island City police force.

Senator Koehler—Providing for additional school accommodations in Long Island City.

Mr. Marshall—Providing for the expenses of judicial sales in Kings County.

Mr. Andrews—Exempting from taxation for street and other improvements the congregation of the Beth Israel Bikur Cholim of the City of New York.

Mr. Austin—Amending the police pension fund of the City of New York by providing that the pension of the Chief shall be $5,000 instead of $3,000 per year.

Mr. Allds—Providing for the construction of additional buildings for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the improvement and creation of a garden in that part of Van Cortlandt Park between the old Van Cortlandt Mansion and Van Cortlandt Lane, New York City.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the Sheriff's offices in the Counties of New York and Kings shall keep open during July and August from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Mr. Austin—Incorporating the New York Realty Bond and Exchange Company of New York.

Mr. Parshall—Providing that within thirty days after the passage of the act the Mayor and Controller of Brooklyn and the Treasurer of Kings County shall appoint a board of three Park Commissioners.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the payment of certain claims for materials furnished and work done for the Fire Department of the City of New York.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds for $10,000 to meet the expenses of the public library of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hill—Authorizing Buffalo to extend and repair its water works system.

Mr. Daley—Incorporating the Columbia Electric Power Company of Valatie, Columbia County.

Mr. Tupper—Providing that the defendant in a divorce suit may remarry after the lapse of five years after the decree was granted.

Mr. Kelly—To prevent electric light companies from discriminating against persons using both gas and electric light in favor of persons using only the latter.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that a railroad company may operate the street surface roadway formerly used by it after elevating or depressing its tracks for the purpose of discontinuing the use of steam on the surface road.

BILLS THAT ARE NOW LAWS.

List of the Measures Which Were Signed by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, April 20.—Gov. Black to-day signed the annual appropriation bill. Its total sum is a trifle over $9,000,000, which is a little more than the amount of the bill last year. Other bills signed by the Governor were:

Senator Wray's, releasing to Jane G. Peters the interest of the State in certain real estate in Brooklyn.

Senator Wray's, releasing to Hannah Kilfoy the interest of the State in certain real estate in Brooklyn.

Senator Page's, authorizing the Common Council of New York to make ordinances governing the erection of steps, approaches, and porches on buildings in that city.

Mr. Austin's, taking the New York Law School from the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents and conferring on it the power to grant degrees.

Mr Hill's, authorizing Buffalo to grant the Buffalo Historical Society the right to erect a building on park lands.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed and the Bankruptcy Bill Amended.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the Senate to-day a resolution by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) was agreed to requesting the Secretary of State for comprehensive information as to the machinery of Government of all foreign nations with which we have diplomatic relations, the taxes or excises, and methods of collection, imports and exports, method of aiding the merchant marine, discriminations against American merchant vessels, public indebtedness, &c.

Another resolution by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) requests the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effect of the present internal revenue tax on the honest production of distilled spirits, to what extent illicit distillation had occurred, and all further information that will aid in protecting the Government against frauds. Mr. Cullom stated that he understood that one-third of the high wines produced in this country came from illicit distillation. The resolution was modified and finally went over.

Senator Morgan then called up his resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, and asked for a vote on its adoption. Mr. Hoar asked that it be postponed for one week, owing to the absence of Senator Hale. Mr. Morgan yielded to the request and the consideration of the resolution went over. Mr. Morgan, however, proceeded to address the Senate on the Cuban question.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for a limitation of debate and for ordering the previous question. The resolution went over.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment. At 1:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session. At 2 o'clock the Senate resumed legislative session, and the Bankruptcy bill was formally laid before the Senate. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) announced that he would obstruct in every way possible any bankruptcy bill which included involuntary bankruptcy. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) amended his substitute bill so as to overcome criticisms heretofore made. Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would seek to secure a test on the pending Nelson substitute by moving at 4 P. M. to-morrow to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) submitted numerous amendments, modifying the stringency of the original bill as applicable to debtors. At 4:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the collections during March amounted to $12,056,778, an increase as compared with March, 1896, of $759,074. The figures show the following gains as compared with March, 1896: Spirits, $507,649; tobacco, $148,748; fermented liquors, $97,877; oleomargarine, $5,661.

For the nine months ended March 31, 1897, as compared with the same period in 1896, the only gain was $2,640,809 from spirits. The losses were: Tobacco, $952,070; fermented liquors, $678,809; oleomargarine, $194,729; miscellaneous, $49,134. The net gain for the nine months was $786,789.

Will Not Support Ivory's Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States Government will not support the demand for indemnity upon the British Government of Edward Ivory, who was for some time in prison in London under suspicion of being concerned in a dynamite plot, and recently filed with the State Department a demand for an indemnity of about $100,000. The proceedings to which Ivory was subjected, it has been found, were regular in every respect, and similar in every point to those that would be imposed in the case of any foreigner or native in the United States, so there is no substantial reason for the interference of the United States Government.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Senate Committeemen Consult with Their Colleagues on the Floor.

REDUCTIONS IN THE DUTIES.

No Doubt that Many Have Been Made by the Senate Sub-Committee—They Are Silent, However, and None of the Changes Are Known.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The presence on the floor of the Senate to-day of the members of the Republican sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee which is engaged in preparing the Tariff bill was made the basis of much speculation. The members of the committee were closeted for a time with Senator Vest of the Democratic side of the Finance Committee, and afterward held individual conferences with other Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

It was generally supposed that the committee had reached a point from which the end of its arduous work could be discerned, and that preparation was being made for a full meeting of the committee. This did not prove to be exactly true, but the visit was made for the purpose of smoothing the way for the final work. The committee is approaching the end of its labors, and various Senators who are making persistent demands for changes were called upon with a view to arriving at an understanding.

Among the problems which are yet unsettled are those relating to sugar, lead ore, and wool. Some Senators have manifested a disposition to hold out persistently for certain modifications of the schedules referring to these and other articles. The members of the committee, while not indicating their own position or that of the committee, have thought it well to talk over these matters with the complaining Senators. They are anxious to bring in a bill that will command the united support of the Republican Party, and that will be sure to become a law. They think they will succeed, but beyond this they said little except that they expect to report the bill to the full committee some time next week. The committee takes much pride in keeping its work private, and says that none of the changes will be announced until all are given to the public.

Members of the committee told their colleagues that many reductions have been made from beginning to end of the bill, because of the belief on the part of the committee that some of the House rates would be practically prohibitive. They have listened patiently to advocates of increases, but have granted few of the requests. One of the members said to-day that the bill would be a revenue bill, and not a prohibitive bill.

The committee has practically agreed upon a modification of the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, which it is hoped will be satisfactory to the opponents of the House provision. The wool men are still pressing for radical changes. The wool growers are not satisfied with the rates of the Mantle amendment, but want a complete change of classification, and still insist that no wools shall be admitted for less than 8 cents a pound. While some changes are probable in this schedule, it is quite certain that these demands will not be entirely met.

REPUBLICANS ARE IN DOUBT.

They Do Not Believe that the Senate Will Reduce the Proposed Duties.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House are at a loss to understand the report given out to-day as coming from the Senate Finance Committee, that the Republicans of that committee will make many reductions in the tariff bill. They do not regard it as probable. Yet they all declare that they have been kept in the dark about the bill, and as only four men are intrusted with the details of the work in the Finance Committee, and that committee is much more secretive than the Ways and Means was in its work, they are all waiting for the report to disclose the nature of reported changes.

The members of the Finance Committee decline to be more particular about the amendment of the retroactive clause than to say that it will be modified. The belief among House members is that it will be reported as passed by the House, but there is a very general impression in the Senate that it will not become a law with the retroactive clause in it. There is the chance that this clause, with other important passages of the bill, will be fought over in the Conference Committee and in the two houses after the bill has been passed upon by both, and that as the hazards of the retroactive clause come to be discussed it will be dropped, as somewhat too dangerous to be insisted upon.

One opinion expressed is that it would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, for reasons that led to the opinion on the income-tax law. One authority insists that it will be a direct tax on imported goods to exact a greater duty from the possessor of the goods after he has complied with the law in force at the time of importation, to undertake to extort more as a penalty under a lien.

Ex-Mayor Schieren is here to ascertain, if possible, whether the proposed tax on hides is to be imposed by the Finance Committee. He says that the embarrassment to business caused by this menace, and the threat of the retroactive clause, is great, as many sales are now being made under stamp. To impose the tax will, he says, injure the exportation of shoes that had been rapidly and surely increasing, and the foolishness of the tax would soon be made apparent. But Senator Allison gives the impression that he is for the tax; Wolcott is for it, and Platt and Aldrich are supposed to be against it. Morrill, who is not taking part in the work on the bill, is so strong a protectionist that he is counted on as for the hide tax.

WRECKED ON GREAT NORTHERN.

Two Locomotives Thrown Down an Embankment by a Broken Rail.

KALISPEL, Mon., April 20.—The eastbound passenger train No. 4, on the Great Northern, struck a broken rail about two miles east of Bear Creek yesterday. The train was pulled by two engines, and as it struck the broken rail, both locomotives broke loose and were hurled down a steep embankment.

One engine went down about 200 feet and the other about 50 feet. The engineers and firemen were badly hurt. The cars were saved by a prompt use of the airbrakes.

Celebrating Founders' Day.

Founders' Day was celebrated by the New York University yesterday afternoon by commemorative exercises in the gymnasium and by laying the corner stone of the Ambulatory wall. There was a reception at Chancellor McCracken's house from 4 to 6 o'clock, and in the evening Forecaster Dunn lectured upon the weather. Among those in attendance were Commodore David Banks, James McCreery, the Rev. Dr. G. Alexander, the Rev. Roderick Terry, William M. Kingsley, E. A. Hunt, George Moore, F. H. Stoddard, E. G. Sihler, Frank G. Smith, J. J. Stevenson, Willis Fletcher Johnson, and R. Stanley Povey.

PEGAMOID

DOLLAR GAS WON AND LOST

The Assembly Passes Cantor's Bill, Then Reconsiders and Defeats It.

BROAD HINTS OF BRIBERY.

A Stormy Debate Characterized by Charges of Undue Influence Exerted by the Lobby—Five Cent Reduction Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Senate five-cent graduated reduction in price gas bill came up on final passage in the Assembly to-day and caused long discussion.

Mr. Laimbeer moved to amend the bill, so that it would provide for dollar gas and a Gas Commission, as provided for in Senator Cantor's bill. He argued that the gas companies could make money at this rate.

Mr. Trainor moved to amend the bill by providing for one-dollar gas in cities of 1,500,000 inhabitants or over, but not providing for a Gas Commission.

Mr. Gledhill of New York moved to amend by substituting his bill introduced early in the session, which was identical with the amendment offered by Mr. Trainor.

Mr. Forrester moved to amend the bill by providing that gas be furnished for $1 per thousand cubic feet in Brooklyn and New York, except to public buildings, and to such that it be furnished for 90 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Mr. Roehr of Kings spoke in favor of Mr. Laimbeer's amendment, and urged the country members to stand by him and try to offset the injury they did the city members by passing the Raines bill amendment.

Mr. H. T. Andrews of New York took the same position as did Mr. Roehr.

Mr. Mathewson of New York moved to amend the bill by including the former town of King's Bridge under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Abell of Kings moved to amend Mr. Laimbeer's amendment by providing for one-dollar gas for the Greater New York territory after Jan. 1, 1898.

Chairman Goodsell's Plea.

Mr. Goodsell, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water-supply urged that all of the amendments be defeated, because if they were not the bill would be killed.

Mr. Trainor said that an amendment for one-dollar gas might better be passed and the bill killed than that the Legislature should enact a measure such as the five-cent gas bill and attempt to deceive the people. A call of the House was ordered, and when the members were gathered in Mr. Nixon took the floor and urged the members to support the bill from the Senate committee and to vote down all of the amendments.

Mr. Laimbeer's amendment to substitute the Cantor bill as amended by Mr. Abell to include the Greater New York territory was adopted by a vote of 76 yeas to 54 nays.

All of the other amendments were withdrawn, and the bill was ordered printed as amended.

A Change of Heart.

During the afternoon session of the Assembly a call of the House was ordered, and Mr. McKnight of Queens moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Laimbeer's amendment to the five-cent gas bill was adopted this morning. Mr. Green of New York opposed the motion, alleging that persons had been at work during the recess to compel members to change their votes, and that now they stole about the Chamber in fear and trembling lest they be punished for daring to vote according to their conscientious belief in opposition to the powers behind the five-cent gas bill.

"Pollution stalks through the Legislature to-day," he said, "and we are not permitted to drive it out. It has been said that the passage of an amendment would kill the bill. Well, so be it. The amended bill could be passed here on Friday and then sent to the Senate for immediate action."

Mr. McKnight claimed that his only reason for making the motion was because he feared an amendment would kill the bill.

Blame Thrown on the Senate.

Mr. Robbins said: "We can pass this amended gas bill here on Friday, in spite of the statements to the contrary, and send it to the Senate and make that body shoulder the blame of defeating dollar gas. This morning the House did something that should go to its everlasting credit, and now it is to be compelled to change its position. Who wanted the amendment we passed? The people. Who didn't want the amendment passed? The Senate, the gas companies, and the lobby. These are the interests opposed to dollar gas. Have we no manhood? Are we not a body of the Legislature of the State of New York? Let us now assert our manhood and throw off the yoke of those who seek to make us stultify ourselves. Shall this House be whipped into line to become the tools of the Senate? Let us vote 'No' on this motion, and stand by our action of this morning."

Mr. Trainor of New York said: "If this amended bill does not get through this house by Friday, provided we defeat this motion before the House, it will be because a certain person in this House is holding back the legislation. Let me warn the persons who are trying to kill this amended bill that we will not consent to give eight and one-half million dollars to this gas combine without fighting every inch of the ground. You may crush us this year, but next year the people will send back members to right the wrongs you are now doing."

Mr. Abell of Kings said: "I want the members of this House to forget at this time that there is a Senate of the State of New York, and vote as men and as their honest instincts and the people who sent them here dictate."

Ashamed of the Assembly.

Mr. H. T. Andrews of New York said: "This morning I was proud that I was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York. To-night I fear that I shall bow my head in shame because of that fact. What has happened since this morning to bring about this change of opinion? Have some of the members been listening to the men of the lobby? You shoved the Raines bill amendments down our throats, and now you want to deliberately rob us of the advantage we have honestly gained for dollar gas. These proceedings are a disgrace to the Legislature of this State."

Mr. Forrester of Kings openly charged that it was the influence of the lobby that was largely responsible for the change of opinion among certain members.

Mr. T. F. Donnelly of New York said that he wanted to repeat, backed up by the present proof, the statement that he made early in the session, that the majority of the Legislature is controlled absolutely by the trusts.

A Small Price upon Their Heads.

Mr. Dempsey of New York said: "I learned something to-day that I never knew before, and that is the price that is set upon the head of a member of the Legislature, and I am sorry to say that it is a very small one. You can do as you please, but your record of this morning and your record to-night will be published in every newspaper in this State, and you can then explain to your constituents why you changed your vote."

Mr. Garby of Richmond said that he was going to change his vote because he did not believe the gas companies of Richmond County could afford to make gas for $1 per $1,000 feet.

Mr. Fish of Madison supported the motion.

Mr. Laimbeer of New York urged the members to defeat the motion, stating that he had personally gone to the State Printer and received his pledge that the amended bill would be printed and on the desks of the members to-night, and that, therefore, the bill could be passed by the Assembly on Friday.

Mr. Flinn supported Mr. Laimbeer's request.

Nixon Defends the Bill.

Mr. Nixon criticised the members for alleging that the lobby and other outside interests had been working on the Gas bill among the members, and asserted that the bill was not the bill of the gas companies.

Mr. Cain of Kings County—Whose bill is it, then; the Republican Party's bill?

Mr. Nixon—I didn't say that. It is the bill of the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations.

He then moved the previous question. The vote by which the amendment was adopted was reconsidered by a vote of 75 yeas to 50 nays. Mr. Laimbeer's amendment, as amended by Mr. Abell, to substitute the Cantor Dollar Gas bill and make it apply to the Greater New York territory, was then again voted upon, and was lost by a vote of 54 yeas to 62 nays.

Those Who Changed Their Votes.

Those who voted contrary to their decision of this morning, and who helped in overturning that decision, were Addis, Bondy, Brennan, Garby, Knaup, Leonard, Lewis, McGraw, McKnight, Murray, Parshall, J. J. Sullivan, Ten Eyck, Todher, and Warner. Those who voted for the Dollar Gas bill in the morning, but who were absent when the vote to reconsider was taken, were Adler, Barry, Hobbie, Leversee, and Reinhard.

Mr. Roehr immediately moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply, with instructions to amend so as to give New York City dollar gas.

Mr. Nixon moved the previous question, and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 62 yeas to 72 nays.

Mr. Nixon at once moved the previous question, so that no further amendments could be made to the bill. The roll was then called, and the Five Cent Gas bill was passed by a vote of 100 yeas to 29 nays.

TAX OF THE MANHATTAN.

The Elevated Railroad Secures a Victory in the Court of Appeals—Its Property to be Reassessed.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided the Manhattan Elevated Railroad tax case in favor of the company. The order of the Appellate Division is reversed, and that of the Special Term is so modified as to vacate the assessment and order a new assessment by the Commissioner without costs to either party.

The Tax Commissioners assessed the road upon $16,496,000 of assessable property. The road agreed to only $12,000,000, and the court now orders a reassessment.

Of the decision Charles A. Gardiner, the attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, said:

"The decision which has just been handed down by the Court of Appeals involves the personal property tax of the Manhattan Railway Company for the year 1895. The amount for which the company was assessed was $16,496,995, and the tax actually collected by the city, under a levy of the City Marshal, was $803,985.96. This sum, with interest, amounts to-day to $821,769.12.

"Certiorari proceedings were taken by the Manhattan Company to review this tax, and on Nov. 7, 1895, Judge Patterson heard argument thereon, and appointed Lawrence Godkin, Esq., referee to report. Mr. Godkin took testimony, and reported in April, 1896. In the latter part of that month argument was had before Judge Pryor on the coming in of the referee's report. Judge Pryor dismissed the writ and confirmed the assessment.

"The company appealed to the Appellate Division, which on June 8, 1896, affirmed Judge Pryor, dismissed the writ, and affirmed the assessment. The company then appealed to the Court of Appeals from the affirmance by the Appellate Division, and the appeal was first argued Oct. 19, 1896. Thereafter the Court of Appeals expressed doubt as to its jurisdiction to hear the appeal. Reargument on that subject was had Dec. 16, 1896.

"As a result of that reargument, the Corporation Counsel moved the Appellate Division for affirmance of affirmance, declaring its decision to be unanimous. The motion was granted. On Feb. 1, 1897, the Court of Appeals heard a reargument on the subject of its jurisdiction. The Court has just now handed down its decision in favor of the company.

"The personal property tax for the year 1894 was fixed by the Commissioners at $283,092,20. This was on an assessment of $15,526,800. The Manhattan Company was compelled to pay this tax also under protest on May 3, 1895, and with interest it amounts to-day to $316,440.90. After a very complicated litigation an agreement was entered into between the Corporation Counsel and the company, to the effect that proceedings in the 1894 tax matters should be suspended until after the decision of the Court of Appeals in the 1895 case. Hence the decision of the court to-day has a direct bearing upon the taxes of 1894.

"Mr. Julien T. Davies, the general counsel for the company, and Judge Dillon, have had entire charge of these cases and conducted the litigation from the start."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward said the decision was not regarded by him as a victory for the corporation. It would, however, give it another chance to fight the assessment, while establishing that the railway company has taxable personal property.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The Entire Issue Sold, and Many More Bid For.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—State Controller Roberts to-day received bids for $4,119,000 in answer to his advertisement for the sale of $3,000,000 3 per cent. gold non-taxable canal improvement bonds. The following received the awards:

To Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York, $2,688,000, on their bid for the entire issue or any part thereof at 101.279; $6,000 to C. S. Bylngton of Albany at 102; $6,000 to Maclay & Davies of New York at 101.50; $300,000 to Blair & Co. of New York at 101.75. There were twelve bidders in all.

New York Men Appointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—Gustav St. Albe of New York City has been appointed general interpreter in the Court of General Sessions in New York City at a salary of $2,000.

Dr. Anton Heger of New York City has been appointed as junior physician at the Manhattan State Hospital.

LIVES LOST AT A CROSSING.

Harry Clark, an Ann Arbor Student, and Miss Sarah Fisher Killed in Michigan.

SOUTH LYON, Mich., April 20.—A train on the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railway, at the first main highway crossing west of South Lyon Station, struck a vehicle, instantly killing Harry Clark, son of the Rev. E. P. Clark, Presbyterian minister, of this city, and Miss Sarah Fisher of Ypsilanti, who was visiting friends here. Miss Ethel Just, daughter of the banker of this place, was injured, one foot being badly crushed. The body of Miss Fisher was terribly mutilated, both legs being cut off. Clark was a student at Ann Arbor, and Miss Fisher attended the State Normal at Ypsilanti.

SPALDING TRANSFERS HIS FARM.

Property in New Hampshire Turned Over to Illinois University.

NASHUA, N. H., April 20.—A deed was recorded in Hillsborough County this morning from Charles W. Spalding, President of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, and his wife, Lizzie M. Spalding transferring to the University of Illinois the magnificent stock farm owned by Spalding in Merrimac.

The farm contains 120 acres. The deed is dated April 14, 1897, at Chicago.

URIC ACID POISONING

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Nature's Specific in Uric Acid Poisoning in all of its forms.

Dr. A. Gabriel Pouchet
Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica of The Faculty of Paris, Director of The Laboratory of The Consulting Committee of Public Hygiene of France.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus
Professor of Chemistry in The Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.

Dr. John Attfield
Professor of Practical Chemistry to The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

and many other eminent authorities, concur in attesting the power of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

To Disintegrate, Break Down and Eliminate Stone of the Kidney or Bladder, both Uric Acid and Phosphatic.

URIC ACID POISON is regarded by the highest medical authorities as one of, if not the most, fruitful source of human suffering. This poison manifests itself in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, Stone of the Kidney or Bladder, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Herpetiform Neuralgic Affections, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Asthma, Nervous Headache, Cases of Mental Depression, and in certain forms of Dyspepsia and Eczema.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

DISSOLVING and ELIMINATING from the system URIC ACID Deposit, it goes without saying that it is a Remedy of UNEQUALED VALUE in these maladies, and all others originating in Uric Acid Poisoning.

Taken as a common beverage or table water, it acts as a preventive of Uric Acid deposit, and of the distressing maladies caused by such deposit.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

TWO SCHOONERS AGROUND.

The Two Brothers Fast on Nantucket Bar and the Ponder Near Hog Island—Both in Peril.

NANTUCKET, Mass., April 20.—During the heavy gale which prevailed off the coast last night, the two-masted schooner Two Brothers, Capt. Blake, from Sullivan, Me., for Taunton, Mass., with granite, parted her cables while anchored under Chatham. She went ashore on Nantucket Bar this morning while the crew were trying to make this harbor. The men were taken off by a volunteer life-saving crew. The vessel is hard aground and is in a bad position while the wind is in the present quarter. If the gale moderates, it is thought she can be floated with but little damage.

LEWES, Del., April 20.—The Hog Island Station reports the schooner James Ponder, from Virginia for New York, with railroad ties, stranded five miles southeast of the station this morning. The crew of eight men were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

WOUNDED THEIR JAILER.

Desperate Attempt of Two Criminals to Escape from Prison.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—Burglar Frank Conners and Highwayman Ben Johnson, desperate criminals, seriously and perhaps fatally wounded Jailer Charles Fay at the Wyandotte County Jail at Kansas City, Kan., to-day in attempting an escape. Both men were armed with revolvers. Fay managed to fling his keys through a window into the jailyard before the prisoners could secure them, and other officials came to the jailer's rescue.

After being locked up Conners and Johnson attempted to commit suicide, each taking a big dose of opium. They were found unconscious and groaning, and it took two hours' hard work before the doctor could get them out of danger. It is thought both will live.

The men have strong charges pending against them, and each stands

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

"Honor Certificates" for Those Who Will Help Swell the Ranks of the L. A. W.

MEMBERSHIP GROWING FAST.

Chief Consul Potter Believes that 50,000 Persons Will Be Enrolled in the Organization Before the End of the Year.

A membership of 50,000 is what Chief Consul Potter believes New York State will alone provide for the League of American Wheelmen before the year ends. The number of persons in this State already belonging to the organization is over 20,000, or nearly twice that of any other division.

In order to stimulate interest in the work of securing new members, it has been found advisable to form the Honor Committee of 1897. To become a member of this committee it is only necessary to give substantial evidence of diligence in the work of recruiting membership. If a worker resides in a city of 5,000 or more population he will receive the Honor Certificate as soon as he has secured five or more new members. If one lives in a town of less than 5,000 inhabitants two or more new members will be sufficient to secure the Honor Certificate for a recruiting agent.

Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull said yesterday that to establish a claim to certificates it would be necessary to send the dues and fee with each application to him at the division office, Vanderbilt Building, this city.

Those members, who, after securing the certificate, obtain ten or more additional recruits, will receive a desirable souvenir of their efforts in behalf of the league in the shape of a badge known as the "honor badge." This is a particularly attractive emblem, being of a new and rich design, decidedly superior to anything of the sort that a wheeling organization ever offered its members.

The new plan for reaching the fifty-thousand-mark having been in operation a short time, Secretary Bull has had an opportunity to watch its progress, and he says it is perfectly satisfactory to the Chief Consul and the other members of the Executive Committee, whose advise was asked in the matter.

Long Island Wheelmen's Runs.

On May 30 and 31 the Long Island Wheelmen will repeat their annual trip to Newburg. Those who participate will leave by boat for the up-river city on the 29th.

Frank P. Share and F. S. Bogert will have charge of the run. Other trips scheduled by the Long Islands are as follows: On May 2, Yonkers, via Twenty-third Street Ferry, Central Park, Washington Bridge, &c., will be visited, guided by George L. Titus. May 9, Garden City, via Lynbrook or Millburn, headed by H. Casamajor, will be the club's destination. Both of these runs are about forty miles. May 14 a moonlight run to Coney Island will be held, and May 16, a women's run through Staten Island will be given. S. Glen Walmsley will have charge of the latter. May 23 E. M. Taylor will lead the club to Roslyn, via the Jericho Turnpike.

Special Bicycle Policemen.

Steps will be taken this evening at a meeting of the Executive and Road Committees of the Hoboken Division of the Hudson County Good Roads Association to obtain the appointment of special bicycle policemen for certain sections of the city. The meeting will be held at the clubhouse of the Castle Point Cyclers, 1,036 Park Avenue. It has been heard of late over the intended appointment of a committee to appear before the Grand Jury to give evidence as to the condition of the Hudson County Boulevard, in order, if the facts warrant it, that a presentment may be made against the county Freeholders.

Danger at the Claremont Circle.

Owing to the crowded condition of the circle at Claremont on Sunday, cycling and driving were equally dangerous. This was the result of no definite rule relating to travel in that section of Riverside Drive. If the teams and cyclists pass around the circle from right to left no part of the driveway will become congested. Prominent cyclists talked the matter over yesterday, and a petition may result requesting the authorities to establish a rule compelling all traffic to pass around the circle from right to left.

INSPECTOR ENDED THE BOUT.

Foul Boxing at the Broadway Athletic Club Angers a Crowd, and the Fight Is Called a Draw.

Police Inspector Allaire interposed in the fourth round of the fight between "Joe" Walcott and "Jim" Watts at the Broadway Athletic Club last night and relieved Referee "Dick" Roche from an embarrassing predicament. His action probably averted serious disorder on the part of the angry crowd. The fight was one-sided from the beginning. Walcott hammered Watts at will, flooring his opponent half a dozen times.

In the fourth round Walcott landed a terrific swing on his opponent's stomach, sending him to his knees. As Watts reached the floor, Walcott hit him again on the jaw. There were cries of "Foul!" from all quarters of the building, but the referee continued to count ten, and Watts was still on the floor. Lavelle, the timekeeper, however, recognized the foul, and refused to strike the gong. Referee Roche, realizing that he had made an error, ordered the men to continue the fight. Watts's seconds and the spectators insisted on claiming a foul, and the Inspector, fearing trouble, ordered the bout stopped. The referee declared the bout a draw.

CORBETT CHALLENGES AGAIN.

Puts Up $5,000 and Notifies Fitzsimmons of His Offer.

James J. Corbett yesterday challenged Robert Fitzsimmons, putting up $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith. Fitzsimmons is in Philadelphia, and the challenge was forwarded to him there. The document asks for a meeting to box any number of rounds for the championship of the world, before the club which may offer the best inducements.

Corbett when seen last night said: "I am not kicking on what happened at Carson City. I was defeated fairly. Fitzsimmons says he will fight again, and has intimated that he will meet Goddard. I am a worthier opponent. Goddard has a bad record, and was chased out of South Africa."

When Fitzsimmons was shown the contents of Corbett's challenge, at his hotel in Philadelphia, last night, he declared that he would pay no attention to it, nor to similar demands on him from other sources for a time.

COACH AND SADDLE HORSES.

Consignment from the Rockland Stock Farm Brought Only Moderate Prices at Auction.

The auction sale of coach, harness, and saddle horses, the property of Moses Eyers of the Rockland Stock Farm of Garnersville, N. Y., conducted by William Easton at Dickel's Riding Academy, 124 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, was not productive of good prices. There were not more than a score of people present when the sale opened, and although the animals offered were a fair lot, not more than a quartet of buyers were to be found in the crowd.

The Siegel-Cooper Company bought two pairs—one pair of stylish chestnuts for $620, and another fancy pair for $340. D. J. Ferry paid $400 for a pair of stylish bay mares, fit for a spider phaeton or any other stylish vehicle. W. J. Jacobs got a pair of stylish cobs for $340, and William Hahn a pair of bay geldings for $320.

Besides the horses, a number of carriages, the property of the estate of William Johnson, were sold. They brought fair prices.

The Prince of Wales

ORDERS

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

MR. NEWMAN, Agent for Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, LONDON, E. C.,

Please supply three dozen **HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT**, on account of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. J. CROSS.

By Goods Train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The genuine **JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract** makes Flesh and Blood. One dozen bottles of the genuine **JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract** will give more strength, and contains more nutritive elements, than one cask of ale or porter, without being intoxicating.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

THE RACES AT WASHINGTON.

A Fair Attendance and a Good Day's Sport at the Track.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The fields at Bennings to-day were rather small, and with but one exception the talent found no trouble picking the winners. Her Own, an 8 to 1 shot, surprised the crowd by coming in first in the third race. Peconic was an easy victor in the Easter Steeplechase, the event of the day. Attendance fair; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Gee Gee, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 1 to 3, won; Mahoney, 106, (Wapshire,) 5 to 1, second; Loch Glyn, 106, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Beaumont, Callibee, Mormon, and Take Care also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Sly Fox, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 10, won; Tantris, 100, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1, second; Watercrest, 100, (Powers,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:57 4-5. Delicate and Blanchard also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Her Own, 95 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1, won; Russler, 107, (Littlefield,) 7 to 10, second; Slowpoke, 109, (Simms,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Squan and Nellie Grant also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Dutch Skater, 110 pounds, (Simms,) 11 to 20, won; Brisk, 115, (Harrison,) 9 to 5, second; Volley, 112, (Mosher,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Ray S. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Easter Steeplechase. Purse $750; four-year-olds and upward. About two miles. Peconic, 137 pounds, (English,) 7 to 10, won; Mars Chan, 152, (Marapy,) 6 to 1, second; Decapod, 167, (P. Callahan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—4:11.

Results at Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The talent experienced considerable trouble in picking the winners at Newport to-day. Several hot favorites failed to score, and the books had a good day of it. The track was fast. Weather cool. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Animosa, 99 pounds, (Randall,) 4 to 1, won; Miss Alice, 100, (Beauchamp,) 12 to 1, and 4 to 1 place, second; Masquerade, 100, (Chenault,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Ora Lee, Vitascope, Invitation, Cotton Queen, Clara Fevell, Luzell, Maiden Blush, Alice Garland, Benzette, Sistan, Ono Belle, and Jubilation also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Clara Van, 100 pounds, (Milburn,) 2 to 1, won; Lauretta B., 100, (Stockwell,) 60 to 1, and 20 to 1 place, second; Uardo, 104, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:48½. Reefer, Miss C. Tigerine, Mary Adair, Lady Hanley, Caddie C., Lady of the West, Volzette, Love Letter, Indelible, and Virginia W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. P. Dunne, 100 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, won; Patrician, 112, (Knapp,) 4 to 5, and 2 to 5 place, second; Everest, 90, (D. Slaughter,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Judith and John McElroy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Minnie Murphy, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5, won; Swordsman, 104, (J. Hill,) 15 to 1, and 4 to 1 place, second; San Juan, 104, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Myth, Gioja, Wild West, and Violet Parsons also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Roosevelt, 106 pounds, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1, won; Elsket, 105, (W. Hicks,) 20 to 1, and 5 to 1 place, second; Carroll Donder, 110, (Knapp,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:38½. St. Helena, Volma, F. M. B., Loyalty, Harvey Curry, Hilda, Twelve Fifty, and Elizbert also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Parson, 112 pounds, (Perkins,) 12 to 1, won; Fretful, 98, (Kelly,) 20 to 1, and 8 to 1 place, second; Robinson, 106, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Dickcome, Miss Ross, Capt. Drane, Ora Audrain, Toots, and Uno also ran.

Good Sport in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The track was deep in dust, but the sport was good; fair time being made in most instances. The attendance was large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Purse. Benares, 113 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 5, won; Crockett, 102, (Garner,) 7 to 1, second; Herman Kahn, 106, (Morrison,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:56½. Crockett, 2 to 1, place. Little Gallant, Massacre, Eva Rice, Randazzo, John Connor, and Bequeath also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Purse. Lord Fairfax, 112 pounds, (Tabor,) 2 to 5, won; Princess Nyanza, 107, (G. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; Governor Sausenthaler, 112, (T. Murphy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Princess Nyanza, 3 to 2, place. Play Boy, Wood King, Judge Butler, Lizzie Elliott, and Glen Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Purse. Souffle, 103 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 1 to 3, won; Paul Kauvar, 93, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, second; Robert Latta, 100, (N. Turner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:57½. Paul Kauvar, 1 to 2, place. Gomez also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Celtic Bard, 100 pounds, (Webster,) 3½ to 1, won; Ferris Hartman, 100, (Garner,) 4 to 5, second; Bob Clampitt, 104, (Neal,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. No place odds on Hartman. Pavan, Papa Specht, Agatine, Rob Roy II., and Faros also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Domingo, 109 pounds, (R. Williams,) 3 to 1, won; Judge Steadman, 104, (Morrison,) 15 to 1, second; Mamie 96, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44. Steadman, 4 to 1, place. Joe O'Sot, Frontier, and Vanbrunt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The steeplechase, a distance of about two miles, was won by Rover, the favorite, with Fugitive second, and Uncle Jim third. Judge Clark did not like the manner in which the race was run, and promptly declared it "no race," and all bets were ordered off.

Results in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Track fast; results:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Half mile. Torsida won, Miss Dividend second, Little T. G. third. Time—0:50½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Santa Paula won, Adam Andrew second, Reel third. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Reddington won, Peixoto second, Encino third. Time—1:1[illegible].

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Morte Fonse won, Can't Dance second, Hazard third. Time—2:12½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tulare won, Nebulah second, Mercutio third. Time—1:16.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Howard B. won, Wheel of Fortune second, Imp. Trance third. Time—1:29¼.

Brewery Sold to New Yorkers.

Herman Walker of Guttenberg has sold the old brewery on Bull's Ferry Road to a New York syndicate, who intend opening up the brewery on Thursday. The brewery has been closed for the past few years. The new owners are New York brewers, and they say they intend to brew beer out of pure malt, hops, and water.

PIMPLES are the most annoying of skin diseases. No matter how bad the case, J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., can cure it; also all skin diseases. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

AMOS RUSIE HAS SIGNED.

Joyful News for the New York Baseball Cranks, Who Will Welcome Him Back Again.

The meetings of the National League magnates held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week to devise some plan to bring back Amos Rusie to the New York ball team this year have been successful. The big Hoosier pitcher, who is at present in Indianapolis, has signed the contract which President Freedman sent, and will leave Indianapolis to-day or to-morrow to report for duty. The signed contract is now on the way to New York.

Just what means were taken to bring about Rusie's acceptance of the contract is not made public. Rusie when interviewed in Indianapolis yesterday acknowledged that his controversy with the New York Club was at an end, but refused to say what had been done in the matter of last year's salary and the fines of 1895.

President Freedman said yesterday that the New York Club had made no overtures to Rusie, but that he would be welcomed. He said that he knew nothing of Rusie's signing. The contract sent Rusie, he explained, called for a salary of $2,400 a year. Capt. Joyce said:

"If Rusie is in shape, and can pitch as of old, I shall hail his return with joy. Rusie in condition would strengthen the strongest team in the world, but he will have to convince me that he is in shape before I put him in a League game."

Rusie's return will bring joy to the hearts of the baseball cranks, with whom he has always been a favorite.

A Hard-Slugging Ball Game.

The New York baseball team defeated the Manhattan College players (Jaspers) in a hard slugging game yesterday afternoon. The Manhattan team has a splendid infield, the work of Castro at short being especially clean and fast. The Giants played well together, and smashed the ball all over the field. They did some superb fielding. The team will rest to-day and leave to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, where they will play their first championship game in the afternoon. The entire team is in good condition; they are playing clean, hard ball, and, on form, ought to win two out of three in the series.

The score by innings:

New York	0	6	4	7	0	2	2	4	..	—25
Manhattan	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—7

The Crescents Beat Cambridge.

LONDON, April 20.—The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated a lacrosse team of Cambridge University to-day by a score of 4 to 3.

DO YOU RIDE A BICYCLE? If so, do you PERSPIRE EXCESSIVELY? Excessive perspiration is annoying and unhealthy, and may become chronic. Send 10c. for sample of Lundeline Antiseptic Powder, or Salu-Datum Cream, and obtain relief and comfort.

Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 B'way.

CARPETS cleaned by steam, by hand, or on the floor. Careful Carpet Cleaning Co., 1,558 Broadway, 421 E. 48th St., Coe & Brandt, Tel. 132 38th.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.
H. L. MEYERS, 79 Nassau St.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

.The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

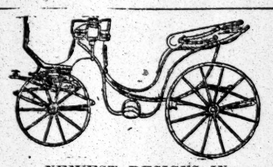
EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroads
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

ALASKA.
Personally Conducted Excursion July 12th.
$375 ROUND TRIP,
including first-class sleepers, dining cars, hotels, and other expenses. Full information CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 353 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

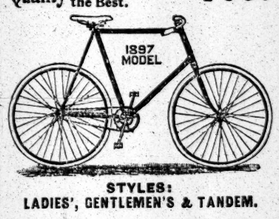
STUDEBAKER
Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Broadway, corner of Prince St.
BUILDERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS.



NEWEST DESIGNS IN SPRING CARRIAGES AND TRAPS.
DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
(Successors to J. B. Brewster & Co.,)
WAREROOMS, 487 AND 489 5TH AVE.
FACTORY.....143 WEST 51ST ST

BICYCLES.

WE MAKE Wheels, Too!
Quality Guaranteed the Best.



STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.
The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.
THE ELDREDGE
....AND....
THE BELVIDERE.
We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!
National Sewing Machine Co.,
339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.
BRANCH STORES:
Glover & Cranston, 1,848 Lexington Ave.
Lord & Taylor,
P. R. Joyce, 59 4th Ave., Brooklyn.

COLDWELL'S COUPLER
To make one sociable out of any two wheels.
Price $10.00.

GALES Wheel,	$80.00
Duane Wheel,	50.00
Duane Juveniles,	35.00
Gotham Juveniles,	40.00
STERLING Wheel,	100.00

Job Wheels, $15 to $25.

KODAK CAMERAS, $5 to $25.
Suits worth $5 for.....$3.00
Odd Pants worth $3 for.....1.25
Odd Coats worth $7 for.....2.50
FISHING TACKLE.
Split Bamboo Rod worth $1.50 for 85c.
Bristol Steel and Split Bamboo Rods, $4 to $25.00.
SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,
302 Broadway.

Tinkham Tricycles

Tinkham Tandem Tricycle
Affords all the pleasure and exercise of bicycling without the nervous strain and danger. No instruction is necessary. You cannot fall, and you stop when you want to. We make seven sizes of single tricycles, and one tandem.
Tinkham Cycle Co.
306 to 308 West 59th St.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1896 Ramblers . . . $60
(While They Last.)
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., N. Y.
342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

30,000 BICYCLE LAMPS, $1.99.
20th Century, Banner, Climax, M. & W., etc.; also Miller's, Searchlight, Columbia, Globe, etc.; Genuine Christy Saddles, $3.15; foot pumps, 35c.; Hygienic Saddles, $1.25; Hunt, P. & F., Beck, etc.; 5,000 Bicycles, all new; cheaper than dep't stores.
New SYRACUSE BICYCLES, $39.
Regular $100, 1895, Models; 1896 Models, $49; choice of tires or gears; '96 and '97 Model Elmores; Johnsons, $25; Dauntless, $29; 30 other makes at unheard of prices. Inspection invited.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALTER, RICHARD P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD P. SALTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1897. ANNA LANE SALTER, Executrix. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh31-law6mW

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There's no time like the present for a good deed. Hence, the sooner you get your order in for a VICTOR the better for all parties.
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Makers of Victor Bicycles.
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WESTERN WHEEL WORKS
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Buy a bicycle and enjoy the Easter season. No such pleasure as bicycling in the spring time—no bicycles so good as
Columbia Bicycles
STANDARD OF THE WORLD. $100 TO ALL ALIKE.
Hartfords, next best, $60, $50, $45
CASH OR ON EASY PAYMENTS.
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Admiration of their looks begets a desire to try their riding qualities: a trial makes you long to own a Pierce.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—FERDINAND KURZMAN and HENRY METZGER, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Gutmann, deceased, and as trustees under said will, plaintiffs, against AURELIA LOWY, Leonora Lion, Edna Frieda Lowy, Alfred Lion, Edgar Lion, and "Ernest" Zelle, as the Chief Magistrate of the City of Berlin, said first name, "Ernest," being fictitious, defendant's real christened name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You and hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will by taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27th, 1897.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, (N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Building,) New York.

To the defendants Alfred Lion and Edgar Lion, and each of them: Take notice that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1897. HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, New York.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1897.—Present—Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the dissolution of ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.

On reading and filing the annexed affidavit of Cephas Brainerd, Jr., verified the 9th day of March, 1897, and on the petition and order thereon entered herein on the 6th day of January, 1897, and the affidavit and order entered herein on the 2nd day of March, 1897, amending said order, all on file herein, and on all the papers and proceedings herein, and on proof of due service of the notice of this motion upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and upon the attorney for the receiver herein, and after hearing Mr. Cephas Brainerd, Jr., in support of said motion and no one opposing. Now,

On motion of Cephas Brainerd, Jr., attorney for the petitioners herein, it is

Hereby ordered that the order entered herein on the 6th day of January, 1897, and amended by the order entered herein on the 2nd day of March, 1897, be further amended nunc pro tunc as of the 6th day of January, 1897, without prejudice to proceedings already had herein to read as follows:

"Ordered, that all persons interested in said Electric Railway Company of the United States show cause before John Hone, Jr., counsellor-at-law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Room Number 17, No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and

"It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 28th day of April, 1897, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in The New York Law Journal and in Times, newspapers published in the county where this order is entered."

And it is hereby further ordered, that this order be filed nunc pro tunc as of the 6th day of January, 1897, without prejudice to proceedings already had.

[Seal.] Enter, A. R. L., J. S. C.

(A copy.) HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Jr., Attorney for Petitioners, 47 Cedar St., New York City.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1897.—Present, Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors, Trustees, and officers constituting the Board of Management of the STUYVESANT CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Jacob Knodel, Jeremiah M. O'Sullivan, and Mark F. Healey, as Trustees, and Michael Keane, Eugene L. Reilly, John P. Fogarty, Bernard W. McCafferty, Michael J. Kelly, and Joseph E. Moder, as Directors of the Stuyvesant Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, and of Daniel A. Curtin, as President thereof; of Thomas A. Cullen, as Vice President thereof; of James I. McCarton, as Treasurer thereof, and of Daniel T. Gilmartin as Secretary thereof, all constituting the Board of Management of said corporation; and the schedules thereunto annexed, duly verified, and upon motion of Victor J. Dowling, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Harold M. Smith, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 3rd day of May, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 3rd day of May, 1897, in "The Albany Evening Journal," the newspaper published in the City of Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, wherein this order is entered.

[Signed.] Enter. G. P. A., J.

LEGAL SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned assignee for the benefit of creditors of THOMAS J. BRENNAN will sell at public auction by and under the direction of Richard V. Harnett, at the stoneyard lately occupied by Thomas J. Brennan, at 57th Street and North River, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the plant, machinery, fixtures, stone, tools, and implements at said stoneyard, generally described as follows:

1 engine and boiler, 2 diamond saws, 1 rubbing bed, 2 planers, 2 steam derricks, 2 hand derricks, 3 hand trucks, 1 double-horse truck, 4 single wagons, 2 sleighs, 2 carts, 2 wagon horses, 2 truck horses, 3 sets of single harness, 1 set of truck harness, 2 wooden sheds, 1 stable and carriage house, 1 office furniture and fixtures and watchman's house; tools and implements, consisting of crowbars, chisels, hammers, chains, &c.; about 2,650 cubic feet brownstone, about 250 cubic feet bluestone, about 100 cubic feet limestone; quantity of sand. Property will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days from date of sale.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1897. THOMAS J. COSGROVE, Assignee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FRANCES G. G. SANBORN, plaintiff, against MARY E. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southerly side of Madison Street, in the City of New York, within Section One, Block 266, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the said southerly side of Madison Street, distant two hundred and thirty-nine (239) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, and at the centre of a party wall; and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Scammel Street and partly through the centre of said party wall ninety-five (95) feet and one (1) inch to the centre line of the block between Madison and Monroe Streets; thence eastwardly and along the said centre line of the said block twenty-three (23) feet and six (6) inches; thence northwardly and parallel with the westerly line of said lot and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-four (94) feet and ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the southerly line of Madison Street; thence westwardly along said southerly line of Madison Street twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 332 Madison Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 13th, 1897.

GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
GEORGE P. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 29 Wall Street, New York City. ap14-2aw3wW&S&my5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HEDOISE L. JOURDERPIN, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. LOPPIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment, duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, April 12th, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of West Tenth (late Amos) Street, being part of lot known and distinguished as lot Number Forty (40) of map No. 1, of property belonging to the estate of Samuel Whitemore, deceased, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, Jan'y 26th, 1837, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Tenth (late Amos) Street, distant two hundred and four feet and eight inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth and West Tenth Streets; thence running northerly and through the centre of a party wall on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next adjoining on the west, ninety-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with West Tenth Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly through the centre of a party wall on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next adjoining on the east, ninety-five feet to West Tenth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of West Tenth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, and now known by the street number One hundred and sixty-nine West Tenth Street, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances hereunto belonging.—Dated April 21st, 1897.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. ap21-2aw3wW&Sat&my12

LEGAL NOTICES.

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against MINNIE L. SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known upon a map entitled "Map of the Bellevue Lots in the Sixteenth Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, New York, March, 1845, surveyed by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor," which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as Lot Number Seventy-five, (75,) and bounded and described as follows:

Northeasterly in front by Twenty-sixth Street; southeasterly on one side by Lot Number Seventy-six (76) on said map; southwesterly in the rear by Lot Number Ninety (90) on said map, and northwesterly on the other side by Lot Number Seventy-four (74) on said map; said Lot Number Seventy-five (75) as laid down on said map being twenty-five (25) feet in

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Naval Cadet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—The Tempest—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Brownies—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Dora—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE STRUGGLE IN THESSALY.

With the Turks mendacity is a serious occupation. With the Greeks it is merely a popular pastime. We must expect, therefore, that in the dispatches the victories will go to Turkey and the heavy losses to Greece somewhat in excess of the apportionment which fate and the facts may actually ordain. Still, reports of Turkish successes will be credible enough, since the fighting resources of the empire are out of all measure superior to those of the kingdom. The news that EDHEM Pasha's troops have descended to the plains of Thessaly and are pressing forward to Larissa need therefore excite no great surprise, although to those who sympathize with the Greeks—and what American does not?—it will be unwelcome.

It is as true now as it was when XERXES invaded Greece that an enemy who threatens Athens from the north must be met in Thessaly. The plain in which stands Larissa will almost necessarily be the theatre of the decisive engagement of the war, unless the Greeks can drive EDHEM Pasha back through the mountains, which, in the case of such desperate fighting men as the Turks, would be a highly difficult undertaking. With a larger army and a more powerful fleet, Greece might hope to get up an alarming diversion in Asiatic Turkey or at the Dardanelles which would diminish the impact of the main attacking force of the Turks and enable them to oppose EDHEM's southward march with better prospects of success. Want of men and material rather than want of valor or determination will turn the tide against her.

The aggressive operations of the Greeks in the west belong rather to the tactics of a powerful military nation that expects to sweep everything before it than to the policy of beating back the enemy where he is strongest and most threatening which prudence should commend to a country in the perilous position of Greece to-day. A lot of Hellenic sentiment centres around Janina, the chief city of Epirus, and its capture would doubtless create tremendous enthusiasm throughout the kingdom. But that would be a pretty unsatisfactory offset to the capture of Larissa and a Turkish march on Athens. Yet the sending into Epirus of an army of 25,000 men under MANOS must mean that Janina is to be attacked.

Here again Greece is hampered by the poverty of her resources. With an abundance of men and horses, an advance from Janina through the mountains north of the frontier into Macedonia, attacking the Turkish positions in the rear, would be an obvious operation if only Prince CONSTANTINE were strong enough to hold EDHEM Pasha in his present position until the western force could fall upon him. But since the Turkish commander exhibits both the disposition and the ability to win victories in Thessaly, the Greek invasion of Epirus must be set down as a mistake.

The plan of operations on both sides may be modified by the general expectation that the powers will not allow the war to be carried to extremes. If Greece feels that Athens will be safe in any event, her march on Janina becomes intelligible. It is impossible not to feel that the political interest of the war far exceeds its tactical interest. It ought to put an end to the Ottoman power in Europe. It ought to give Crete and Epirus and a good part of Macedonia to Greece. It ought to free the Balkan States from the pest of Austrian and Russian intrigue and influence. It will do none of these things, because the Governments of England and France have found it politic to cleave to the Czar and the Kaiser through all the abominable crimes for which the concert is responsible rather than to heed the desires of their own people that Turkey in Europe be effaced.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the Appellate Court of the Second Division in the Brooklyn civil service case is a surprise and a disappointment.

The case was very carefully tried and argued before Justice KEOGH, and the opinion of the Court was full and elaborate. It was sustained by the Appellate Court in all essential features, and with reasoning which was even more searching and comprehensive. The substance of the judgment in these two courts was that competitive examinations are an imperative condition to legal appointments, where practicable, and that in these cases competitive examinations had been shown by the evidence to be practicable. As we understand the judgment of the Court of Appeals—which was delivered by Justice HAIGHT—it is not that the Constitution does not require competitive examinations, but that the particular officers making these appointments were not responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Constitution. They made the appointments from the existing eligible lists. These were made under the classification of the Mayor, who had not put these places in the competitive schedule. If the Mayor had made a wrong classification, or had neglected to make a right one, he could be compelled by the courts to remedy the wrong. But until he had so been dealt with, these places, filled according to his classification, were legally filled.

If this is a correct interpretation of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, the force of the Constitutional requirement of competition is not impaired, but a different legal method will have to be resorted to to secure its application. If, however, the Court of Appeals shall have made a decision which in effect weakens the Constitutional requirement it will be a matter for very great regret. The meaning the convention intended to put in the Constitution is obvious enough. The construction of the language used has heretofore been unvarying and in harmony with the generally accepted meaning. It will be a great pity if it is surrounded by unnecessary obscurity.

CLERGYMEN AND LOCAL POLITICS.

Dr. RAINSFORD'S vigorous address on municipal issues before the Men's Club of St. George's Church illustrates one marked advantage that has already been gained by the formation of the Citizens' Union. A clergyman who "preaches politics" or who talks politics in public necessarily impairs his influence as a clergyman unless his congregation is all of one way of political thinking. He labors under the same disadvantage when he preaches municipal politics so long as municipal campaigns are conducted upon party grounds. But the moment a municipal party appears which ignores party politics and insists that municipal affairs shall be the subject of municipal canvasses, a clergyman has the right and the duty to bear his part with other citizens, those whom he opposes as well as those with whom he may agree in matters of politics, properly so called.

For, in fact, there can be no disagreement upon questions of municipal administration among good citizens. There is no Republican way and no Democratic way of cleaning streets, or of carrying on the work of the Health Board or of the Police Board or of the docks or of the parks. It is merely a matter of honesty and efficiency, about which all men are agreed, except those men who have a personal interest in dishonest and inefficient administration. There may be very important questions of municipal policy about which citizens may and must disagree. Whether we should be better off under the charter of Greater New York than we are now, whether the city shall provide a system of rapid transit, how far it is expedient to go in the construction of new docks or new parks, all these are questions of municipal politics. But no man of sense, unless he were a professional politician, with personal interest separate from and opposed to the general interest, would think of allowing the fact that he was a Republican or a Democrat to enter into his consideration of any one of these questions, or to determine the answer he should give to it. But, in the main, municipal reform does not concern itself with these questions. It concerns itself solely with the question of getting the worth of our money out of the several municipal departments by securing in every one of them an honest, efficient, and economical administration. It is a matter of good political housekeeping. In the effort to improve the quality of the municipal housekeeping, no clergyman can be uninterested, for it is an effort at improvement in morality, decency, and civilization. A clergyman whose work, like that of Dr. RAINSFORD, is mainly among the poor, is even more interested in it than another man, because he knows better what good and bad municipal government respectively mean to the most helpless part of the population. If he be worthy of his calling, he will be a zealous and he may be a very valuable municipal reformer. That depends on his good sense. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in the speech he made at his farewell reception last week, took occasion to acknowledge the assistance he had received in his work from the clergy, ministers, priests, and rabbis, while at the same time intimating that not all of it was valuable.

Dr. RAINSFORD explained to his audience in the speech on which we are commenting that he had left the Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union because they did not want clergymen in it, and added that "he did not know why." We think we could tell him the objection, while assuring him that it was not personal to himself. It is that ministers are too apt to take what to laymen seems too exclusively professional a view of municipal affairs, and to neglect the weightier matters of administration in the pursuit of mint, anise, and cumin. The Citizens' Union will speedily collapse if it shall commit itself to what the mass of the voters regard as fads or freaks. Undoubtedly the introduction of these things was what was apprehended from the admission of clergymen to the committee. Although in Dr. RAINSFORD'S own case the exclusion may have deprived the committee of a valuable member, we are inclined to regard it as in general a wise precaution.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHARTER.

The hearing before the Governor on the Greater New York charter brought out the most remarkable demonstration ever made against a proposed act of legislation in this State. There was a delegation of about sixty citizens, representing all the great commercial, professional, and civic interests of the community most deeply concerned, and all shades of political opinion, demanding with one voice that final action be postponed upon a scheme of government involving such momentous consequences. On the other side, not a voice was raised that could be taken as representing public sentiment or public interests in any sense, for the charter was only defended by those who had taken part in making it.

Most that was said in criticism of the various features of the charter was entirely justified, but even if the Governor could possibly assume that these representative citizens of New York were mistaken in their judgment and deluded in their apprehensions, it would be his duty to heed the protest and to grant the delay for a more careful study and a better understanding of the subject. To force this particular scheme of consolidation upon a reluctant community in such haste would be a mistake, even if it were the best the wit of man could devise. Time should even then be given for the community to become convinced of its merits, if it raised serious objections.

Whatever Gov. BLACK himself may think of this charter, and thus far he has given no hint that he believes it to be wisely contrived, he must see that it would be inexpedient to force it through against the protest that has been made. It would be disastrous to his party, not only in the municipal election of this year, but in the State campaign of next year, and he is in a position to save it from the consequences of a grave mistake. He is not asked to do anything for the defeat of consolidation, or even for the final defeat of this charter, if its framers and advocates shall be able, after a full and thorough hearing before the people, to justify its provisions to the popular understanding. All that is asked for is a delay which shall afford the opportunity for such a hearing.

In the final written statement which the committee of citizens sent to the Governor after returning from Albany, it was made plain that all that was demanded was delay and more careful consideration. It was pointed out that the irrevocable consolidation would take place under existing law, and there would be no "chaos," because that law provides for the continuance of the existing instrumentalities and methods of government, with all jurisdictions unimpaired, "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law." Charter legislation will become a necessity, but it is not a necessity now. Gov. BLACK cannot afford to disregard this plea from the City of New York. To do so would be a brazen defiance of the most enlightened opinion and the most powerful interests in the metropolis.

THE END OF THE CONCERT.

The population of the Island of Crete, earnestly desiring to be free from Turkish rule, rose up against it, killed certain of its agents, and laid siege to some of its strongholds. The contest, however, was too unequal. The islanders made no secret of their intention, if they should win their independence, of joining themselves to the Kingdom of Greece, to which geographically and ethnologically they belonged. They appealed to the Greeks with the old Macedonian cry, and the Greeks, with certain battalions and certain warships, came over to help them to independence and annexation.

It was at this point that "the concert of the powers," led by two young men, whom Mr. GLADSTONE has described, was invoked to intervene. The intervention was made in the name of "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," a catchword which Mr. GLADSTONE had also held up to ridicule. As long as the Cretans were carrying on an insurrection on their own account, it does not appear that the powers would have felt called upon to interfere with their killing of the Turks or the Turks' killing of them. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire is technically endangered only when some other nation exhibits a willingness to profit by the amputation of it. So when a nation of 2,000,000 comes to the rescue of a population of 200,000 against the oppression of a nation of 27,000,000, a case was for the first time made out for the concert. The naval representatives of 200,000,000 of people took sides with the 27,000,000 and boldly bombarded the insurgents and their allies. All this, as their Parliamentary representatives have explained, in the interest of peace.

But evidently the concert came, not to bring peace, but a sword. They shelled the Greek vessels and the Greek troops because the dispatch of the Greek reinforcements was a disorderly proceeding, as long as war had not been declared. That is to say, they notified Greece that, in order to help the Cretans, she must have a regular and recognized war with Turkey.

The result of the proceedings of the concert in favor of peace is that there is now the open war upon which it has insisted. The powers have no longer the pretension to interfere between Greece and Turkey. They are remitted to the duties of neutrals. One of these duties is to let the combatants fight out their quarrel without molestation. The Cretans, being allies of the Greeks and enemies of the Turks, must be permitted to help their friends and hurt their enemies to the utmost of their ability. The declaration of war of itself raises the blockade of Crete, and puts an end to the project of a blockade of the Gulf of Athens. The powers are bound now to keep their hands off, or else they transform themselves from neutrals to belligerents. It is possible that the Kaisers might be willing to appear as the armed allies of Turkey against Greece. It is certain that England and France and Italy will not allow themselves to take that position. It must be that any effort now made to commit the powers to anything but absolute neutrality will result in the immediate and open rupture of the concert, on a line of cleavage extending north and south through Continental Europe. Meanwhile the triumph of European diplomacy in the cause of peace has forced an open war. Wherein would the situation have been worse if the powers had dropped their catchword, not for the first time, and insisted that the Cretans should dispose of their own destinies?

WHY THE PROTEST CAME SO LATE.

The eminent citizens who have represented the varied interests and associations of this city in opposing the Greater New York charter are not subject to reproach for being so late with their protest, for the opportunity was not given for making it sooner.

All last Summer the commission left the matter in the hands of a committee, of which a sub-committee was engaged upon a draft admitted to be tentative and subject to indefinite change. In the Autumn this draft was taken in hand by the full committee, whose meetings were private, and no information as to its doings was obtainable. In the meantime public attention was taken up by an absorbing political campaign.

It was some time after the Presidential election that chapters of the final draft of the charter began to be given out, and before there was time to get acquainted even with its most important features a limited number of hearings were given by the commission. At those hearings the objections and protests began, and the demand for more time, for changes in certain important particulars, and for a general revision was made. No opportunity has since been lost for following up the opposition then begun.

Everything was said before the commission that there was time and opportunity for saying, and the air has resounded with protests ever since. They were uttered without avail before the legislative committees. They had the effect before the Mayor of sending the charter back without the city's acceptance, and giving the Legislature a chance to reconsider its action. Whatever the effect upon the Governor, the protesting citizens can feel that they have done their duty and lost no chance of making themselves heard.

THE SUGAR WITNESS.

The decision of the Supreme Court that witnesses who refused to answer in the Senate sugar inquiry were rightfully sentenced is a very important one and will certainly be sustained by public opinion.

It is natural for the broker whose case was the occasion of the decision and for people of his calling to regard the result as an infringement of private business rights. But there are matters in which men's own judgment of what constitutes their private rights must yield to the public good, and this seems clearly one of them. As the court points out, the questions were directed to discovering whether Senators had been doing things which might justify their censure or even their expulsion by the Senate. It was asked of this witness whether Senators had had business of this sort with his house. If the witness insists on protecting his customers, he can do so at his peril. But in this case the customers inquired about were not of the ordinary sort. They were men whose action as Senators might affect the price of what they were dealing in. Of that fact the witness cannot be held to be ignorant. Had the business of Senators been declined, there would have been no trouble. If it was taken, it had to be taken with the risk that it might be investigated.

As for the Senators themselves, there is no room for two opinions about their course. They had no right to be speculating in values dependent on their own votes. If they did so speculate, it is pretty mean business to shelter themselves behind their brokers. The former offense was against the public and was a species of corruption. The latter is the offense of a sneak. The two fit accurately enough some of the Senators involved.

There should be a universal compliance throughout the city on Tuesday next with the request of Mayor STRONG, officially proclaimed, not only that the buildings along the route of the parade to the monument of Gen. GRANT be decorated with the National colors, but that the American flag be displayed "wherever possible." It is certainly a fitting occasion for a profuse display of the emblem of patriotism and of devotion to our country when National, State, and municipal authorities join in the presence of the people in doing honor to the memory of the great General who did so much to preserve and perpetuate the Union of States. Regarding his services and the cause for which he fought there is now no division, and the American flag is the token of a common sentiment of pride in the country and in the memory of its defenders. Let the colors garnish every house front and the flag float from every pinnacle to betoken the union of all hearts in doing homage to the hero whose last resting place is now fittingly embellished in commemoration of his deeds.

When Assemblyman FINN made the foolish motion that the bonds to be issued for improvements in Bronx Park be made payable in "the lawful money of the country" instead of "gold," Mr. AUSTIN remarked that the amendment to the pending bill was offered "for political effect." Perhaps it was intended for that, but Mr. FINN and other Tammany representatives ought to understand that the political effect of such propositions cannot fail to be damaging to the party to which they profess to belong. It ought to satisfy them to have helped to produce an adverse majority in this State of 270,000 without persisting in a folly which gives the Republican machine its one hope of gaining control of the Greater New York. Let Tammany persist in its Populism on the money question, and there will be no danger of its restoration to power in the city, but there will also be no hope of a return of Democratic strength in the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the fact that the Legislatures of several States have seen fit to pass laws ordering women to remove their hats in theatres, one can, if he chooses, see only cause for amusement, but underlying the matter is an excuse for some entirely serious moralizing, or philosophizing, on the undoubted necessity for these laws that existed, and on the illustration that necessity gives of a certain peculiar difference between the courtesy of men and the courtesy of women. It can hardly be doubted that the latter are, on the whole, more polite than the former; that is, they are oftener polite and at an expense of self-sacrifice that is greater in the aggregate. On the other hand, the politeness of men is much more a matter of principle, and it is shown with vastly less reference to the individuality of its recipients. The result is that men, while rarely as considerate and careful in their dealings with family and friends as women are, yet exhibit toward the world in general a courtesy whose lack in women can hardly be denied. Stated in a different way, men divide such politeness as they may possess with some approach to impartiality between intimates, acquaintances, and strangers, while women bestow their respective portions so generously on the first two classes that they have little of it left for the last. Herein lies the explanation of that feminine rudeness constantly manifested in shops, street cars, and places of public resort. The theory prevents one from giving much credit to the many New York women who already remove their hats in theatres. They have not waited for the law's compulsion, but they have yielded to a pressure not less effective, that of ridicule and open denunciation. Who will say that instinctive regard for the rights and comfort of the general public, of strangers, that is, had anything to do with the reform?

—Two or three score of Chicago's most prominent men held a meeting last week at which they heard and applauded a scheme of public improvements on a scale so colossal that, if Chicago energy were not so nearly limitless, it could safely be dismissed as chimerical. Since World's Fair days, however, the dangers incidental to questioning the powers of that impossible and confusing city have come to be recognized by all, and now the inclination is to credit Chicago with the ability to accomplish about anything its exuberant fancy suggests. What its people are planning is a marvelous terraced park, extending along the South Side lake front. The suggestion has not taken very definite form as yet, but the idea is to reproduce in an enlarged and permanent form many of the frail glories of 1893. The motive for the undertaking, as might have been expected, is a materialistic one, but the ends desired are to be obtained by the creation of real beauty. Chicago has noticed that its rich men are lamentably prone to retire from the city when they retire from active business, and to spend their wealth in Eastern or foreign capitals. The avowed purpose is to make Chicago a home no less congenial for those who have acquired money than it has been in the past for those with fortunes still to gain, and there is serious discussion of imitating the example of PERICLES and endowing the city with such monuments and institutions as will gain for it the title of the modern Athens. It is easy to smile at this ambition, but it will be well, before allowing the smile to become a laugh, to remember that the public spirit of Chicago's citizens is vehement and unwearied, and that, in their realization of the fact that commercial supremacy in the West is passing away from them, there is a motive for "doing something" that may well take just the form faintly outlined above.

PERSONAL.

—According to a decision rendered in the Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia this week, a street-car company can escape any financial consequences from the casual slaughter of an occasional citizen if it only shows discretion in the choice of victims. ABRAM VON HELMSTADT, an elderly resident of the calm city, failed to get out of the way of a trolley car one day last June, and as his employers had no use for him in the dismembered condition to which he was reduced by the collision, his wages stopped then, there, and permanently. Mr. VON HELMSTADT left two sons and a daughter, and as there was no indication that his demise had been invited by contributory negligence, they hopefully sued the trolley people for damages. At the trial counsel for the defense proved that all three of the children were of age and self-supporting, and that the father had merely boarded with the married daughter. On this showing the Court granted the defendant's motion for a non-suit, on the ground that no pecuniary loss had been shown, and the case came to an untimely end.

—Dr. G. W. SMITH, President of Trinity College at Hartford, writing to The Courant from Athens, says that he desires to call attention to Greek feeling toward America, as indicating what America's feeling should be toward Greece. "Dr. HILL," says Dr. SMITH, "started his American school in a cellar under the Acropolis in 1830 or thereabout. At that time Athens was a ruin and contained less than 1,000 people. The country was in the condition in which the Turks left it—to put it mildly, not overprosperous. The poor children taught in that school have been among the makers of modern Greece and have grateful memories of what it did for them. Gen. VASSOS, the Greek commander in Crete, was a boy there. The school has grown into two, one of which is a high-grade boarding school for girls and of excellent reputation; the other is near the old site and still continues its beneficent work. It was a great pleasure to find Hartford people remembered as benefactors of these institutions. The effect of this work has been to give Americans a warm place in the Greek home and heart. Numerous touching incidents, where there could be no possibility of advantage, have occurred to show a strong appreciation of the service rendered."

—FRANCOIS FOURIER has been dead for fifty years, and every one of the many attempts that have been made to put his social and economic theories into practice ended in more or less dismal and always complete failure. None the less do his doctrines still win believers apparently sincere, and in Paris the other day his one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday was celebrated by a surprising number of apparently sane and obviously respectable people. The exercises began with a pilgrimage to FOURIER'S grave, at Montmartre, and afterward there was speechmaking that lasted for hours, and was marked by all the outward signs of earnest hopefulness. Strangely enough, almost every participant in the celebration was a person of considerable means, and one of them, Mme. GREISS TRANT, announced that she had given $10,000 to the Fourierist Society as her contribution toward the expenses of its propaganda. The explanation of the old Socialist's continued power over the minds of men is to be found, doubtless, in the fact that he was the most convinced of optimists, saw the vices of humanity merely as the result of evil conditions easily reformed, and preached the possibility of happiness and perfection. For the sake of these qualities the absurdities of his schemes have been and are willfully ignored, and yet some of his grave suggestions were wildly ludicrous. For instance, in order that no inhabitant of his "phalansteries" might be obliged to do distasteful labor, he devised a plan for making the work of each a sort of game. Boys, who love to make mud pies, were expected to be the scavengers, the girls were to tend chickens and flower gardens, while adults electing to do menial work were to enlist in the sacred legion and to receive royal honors. Military heroism was to be employed in sinking artesian wells in deserts and draining marshes. For horses, tame lions and tigers were to be substituted, the idea being that their smooth motion would make riding pleasant, while their soft feet would not wear out the beautiful pavements of the perfected world.

CURRENT NOTES.

The National Convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States is to be held in Boston the second week in June next.

* * *

Michigan people claim that their State contains within its borders 4,545 lakes and nearly or quite 50,000 streams. The amateur fishermen take great delight in these statistics.

* * *

Mr. Caleb Wall of The Worcester (Mass.) Spy is one of the real veterans of the American press, he having celebrated on Saturday the sixtieth anniversary of his beginning of newspaper work.

* * *

Gov. McLaurin has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Mississippi in extra session on Tuesday, April 27, to consider questions of State finances and revenue and the building of a new Capitol.

* * *

Some of the Pennsylvanians, and those not the least patriotic, are indignant at the prospect that the State Legislature will defeat the effort to compel the payment of interest on the State deposits, which amount to $4,000,000 and more annually.

* * *

Many of the employes in the State Capitol of Wisconsin are very unhappy, a bill having been introduced in the Legislature reducing their salaries $17,000 in the aggregate—the bill to take effect July 1. Gov. Scofield told the Legislature in his first message that the expenses of the State Government ought to be cut down.

* * *

The Colorado State Board of Charities and Correction has invited all the labor organizations of the State to send one delegate each to a meeting in Gov. Adams's office in the State House in Denver next Friday evening to discuss plans for the employment of the convicts in the State penitentiary, the wish being to set them at a class of labor that will compete least with the products of free labor in the State.

* * *

A Chicago hotel man has lately had a pleasant experience which was almost unprecedented to him in a business career of many years. It was the receipt of a draft on New York for $10.50, accompanied by an unsigned letter saying that the amount was due him for one week's board in 1884, which the sender had not before been able to pay. The hotel man says that he has lots of other bills outstanding which have been outlawed long ago, and he would be pleased to have this recent experience duplicated to the extent necessary to ease the consciences of the debtors.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Ground for Hope.

From The New Haven Palladium.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has decided not to tax beer, and every member is confident of re-election.

No Profit in Oysters.

From The Baltimore American.

Neither in Maryland nor in Virginia has the oyster season been profitable, and it will never be until oyster culture is fully established along the bay and its tributaries.

Lesson of the Election.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The Democrats seem to have landed in Jersey City. However, according to Hanna's view, there is no significance in local elections save the few carried by the Republicans.

Banks and Public Officers.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Why should a bank resent an attempt to learn the truth about its business relations with a public official? If the transactions are straightforward, there is no reason for concealing them.

Baldwin.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Lucky Baldwin, admitting debts to the amount of $1,670,000, says he is in no danger of bankruptcy unless he borrows a million or two more. He borrowed yesterday $85,000 for pocket change.

Man Can Look Out for Himself.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

There should be no balloon ascensions involving the taking up of horses or other dumb animals and dropping them with a parachute. It is bad enough to allow a man to make that sort of an exhibition of himself. Dumb animals should be protected.

Wheat Crop and Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Estimating the wheat crop of 1896 at 427,000,000 bushels, the consumption for food per capita at 3 bushels, and the population at 70,000,000, requirements for seed, 55,000,000 bushels, and for miscellaneous purposes, 10,000,000 bushels, would leave of the crop available for export, 147,000,000 bushels. The exports, both coasts, from July 1 to April 1 last, were about 121,000,000 bushels, leaving about 31,000,000 bushels for export for the balance of the crop year, also leaving on hand July 1 next as much flour and wheat in this country as there was July 1, 1896.

The estimate of 3 bushels per capita is made on an estimated consumption of about 7¼ barrels of flour of about 4¼ bushels per barrel for 10 persons, as they run, men, women, and children. Both of these estimates are liberal.

The consumption of wheat per capita for years has been generally largely overestimated, as the large amount on hand over estimates at the end of the crop year has clearly proved. Then, again, the increased use of vegetables has lessened the consumption of flour. WILLIAM RATTOONE.

Albany, April 15, 1897.

From a Bryan Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Democrat who supported the party nominees during the past campaign, from a profound distrust of the prophecies, the pledges, and the past performances of certain leaders of our friends the enemy, and as one, therefore, who hardly found his views expressed in your columns during 1896, I wish to express to you how thoroughly I believe your paper to voice forth much that is good, pure, and of good repute in our American civic life. THE TIMES has all of certain news that I care to read, and it has, in my opinion, more of good news than many of the newer journals that have origins at least as ancient as vulgarity and the beginning of comedy. I am especially pleased by your fairness to all men and all things, even to Englishmen—of whom I am not one—and to Bryanism, with which I am so deeply tinctured, as I believe a majority of our fellow-countrymen will be in the year 1900.

But we'll all learn a great deal before then; even you may do that; so may Mr. Bryan, and so, I trust, will your correspondent. CHESTER MAYER.

Louisville, Ky., April 14, 1897.

Aid Asked for London Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the great meeting Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, Miss Meredith Brown of London told a touching story of her work among the poor in the slums of West London. Miss Brown is trying to raise help in this land for her truly grand work, and as there was no opportunity for an offering on Sunday for that work, I would like to say to any one who heard her touching appeal that by her request I shall be glad to accept any gifts that the hearts of her hearers may prompt them to give for her work, and forward them to her in London. I do hope that God may move some of that large congregation to lend her a helping hand. My address is: "The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., United Charities Building, New York City." A. F. SCHAUFFLER.

New York, April 19, 1897.

Proud of the Easter Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Truly am I proud of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day. For upward of twenty-five years THE TIMES has been a welcome guest in my home—never afraid that my family would read anything which would be an offense to refined womanhood, but always "All the news that's fit to print."

Your Sunday supplements have been models of taste, which other papers might do well to note. But to-day's overtops them all. I congratulate you. I thank you. Respectfully, W. T. LIDDLE.

Brooklyn, April 18, 1897.

NUGGETS.

There Are Stars and Stars.

Juliet—Did you ever study the stars?
Romeo—I've understudied them.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Promising Writer.

Wickwire—Have you been following Timmins's career lately? He has written several short articles full of promise.

Mudge—So have I, but I haven't been able to pay any of them yet.—Indianapolis Journal.

Seemed an Eternity.

Amanda (alighting from her wheel at the roadside, where Mortimore awaits her)—Have I kept you waiting long, dear?

Mortimore—Long? Many cycles have passed since the hour appointed for our meeting.—Judge.

Child Impulses.

"It is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something," said the enthusiastic kindergartner.

"As far as I have noticed," said the mother of six, "it is the nature of a child to be wanting to do something else."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Remained to be Seen.

"Hey!" shouted the policeman, as the scorcher whizzed by and failed to slow up at the corner, "ain't you riding rather more than eight miles an hour, young man?"

"Don't know," howled the scorcher over his shoulder, "I haven't ridden an hour yet."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"THE WITNESSES."

"Full are the clusters of the vine,
The grapes are ripe, the hour is here.
Bring the sharp sickle, bring it near,
Prepare the wine press for the wine.

"Cast in the vine and tread it down,
Within the press of righteous wrath,
Till crimson stains the grassy path,
The horses' gear, the royal crown."

Who shall abide the coming day?
Or who withstand when it appears?
Behold! the ancient cruel years
Arise upon us in the way.

Behold! the wasted, ghostly forms
Of myriads, guiltless, doomed to die,
Darken the sun, as on the sky
Darken the shadows of the storms.

Martyrs, with prayerful, folded hands;
Warriors who fought for Right in vain
And kindly folk who gave to Spain
Their sunny, new-discovered lands.

The clusters of the vine of earth
Are ripe, from the burdened boughs they hang.
A moment since the trumpets rang
In heaven, to tell this moment's birth

"Bring thy sharp sickle, thrust it in,
Gather the clusters of the vine.
Her grapes are ripe, press out the wine
Of wrath, the times of wrath begin."

Who shall abide the coming day?
Who shall withstand when it appears?
What lamentations, wails, and tears
Arise about us in the way?

"Deny thy faith and save thy life."
The Devil's test proclaimed again.
We hear above the faithful slain
The bitter grief of child and wife.

The evil thing that lies outspread
Beside the blue Egean Sea,
Sustained by nations brave and free,
Looks calmly on the Christian dead.

"The witnesses! The witnesses!"
In the Great City's street they lie,
But unto Heaven their blood shall cry,
Until the end of trespasses.

Who shall abide the coming day?
And who shall stand when it appears?
What groans and sighs that pain our ears
Are these about us in the way!

From prisoners in eternal snow,
Prisoners of want, of sin most dire,
Laborers praying for their hire,
Woman and child, the world their foe,

"Bring the sharp sickle, thrust it in,
Gather the clusters of the vine;
Her grapes are ripe, press out the wine
Of wrath, the vintage days begin."

"SYBIL WORTHINGTON."

FOR A NEW IRISH LEAGUE

Action Taken by the Parnellite Convention at Its Meeting in Dublin.

TIMOTHY HARRINGTON OBJECTS

He and His Friends Leave the Convention After Being Voted Down—The League Will Be Formed Under John Redmond's Charge.

DUBLIN, April 20.—There was a large attendance of prominent Parnellites present at the Parnellite convention summoned to meet in this city to-day by Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader. The meeting was private.

A resolution was adopted providing for the foundation of an Independent Irish League, in which agrarian interests are not to be dominant, and which will be founded upon "the broader and sounder basis of independent political action for the benefit of the whole Irish nation." Secondly, the object of the league will be "civil and religious liberty and no further interference of priests in politics." Thirdly, "absolute independence of alliances with any English party, and reverting to the old demand for a co-ordinate Parliament, the principle of federalism, and Mr. Gladstone's home rule proposals," and, fourthly, "manhood suffrage, which will give to Parnellites a political majority in Ireland."

The league will also urge the immediate redress of Ireland's financial grievances, amnesty for political prisoners, land-law reform, and the development and encouragement of labor and the industrial resources of the country.

A temporary Executive Committee was elected to draft the plan of organization and to hold office until the Parnellite convention meets in October.

Mr. Redmond opened the conference with a dispassionate speech showing that the present condition of the party needed vigorous reorganization. He referred to and explained the programme, as already outlined, and proposed that the convention in October should be attended by delegates from all branches of the new league.

Further, Mr. Redmond announced his readiness to resign the Chairmanship of the party, or, if they preferred, to remain, as all present were invited to indulge in the freest expression of opinion.

Mr. Timothy Harrington immediately rose, and, in a calm speech, objected absolutely to the formation of the new league.

Many speakers followed, but they were mostly in favor of Mr. Redmond's proposition, and Mr. Harrington's amendment against the league's formation was defeated by a vote of 230 to 22. Mr. Harrington then left the hall with his supporters. Later Mr. Redmond explained that he had no idea that the party's Members of Parliament should control the league.

In an interview with a representative of The Associated Press after the meeting, Mr. Harrington said he could not indicate his future course until the country had spoken. He added there was nothing the old league could not have done for Mr. Redmond, "except giving him the support of the Devoy Section in America, which," Mr. Harrington added, "could, if they chose, finance the new league."

There was a fair attendance at the public meeting which followed the private conference, and the proceedings were marked by considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. Redmond explained that the new movement appealed to Irishmen at home and in America for support. He outlined the policy of obstruction to be pursued in the House of Commons in order to secure redress of financial grievances. His mention of the name of Timothy Harrington produced a hostile demonstration.

Mr. Stuyvesant Chandler, who had a very hearty reception, declared that the new platform contained the cornerstone of the American Constitution, and that the birth of the new league would revive the interest of all Americans in the welfare of Ireland. Amid loud cheers he bade England beware of "that vast throng of Irishmen in the United States, with the same old love of Ireland, who hate England in their hearts."

A resolution approving the proceedings of the conference was adopted without dissension.

LIBERALS CARRY NOVA SCOTIA.

Only Seven Conservatives Elected to the Lower House.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—The Liberals swept the Province in the elections for the lower House to-day. Practically complete returns show the election of 31 Liberals and 7 Conservatives, making the Liberals as strong in the House under Premier Murray as in the last. The Conservative leader, the Hon. John F. Stairs, was defeated in Halifax City.

A PRESENT TO CONSUL NEAL.

He Is Held in Great Esteem by Citizens of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—A committee of citizens to-day presented the retiring United States Consul, Mr. James E. Neal, with a silver service of plate. The committee also presented Miss Neal with a handsome dressing case. The presentations were an acknowledgment of the general esteem in which Mr. Neal is held here.

Mr. Neal and his family sail for New York to-morrow on board the White Star Line steamship Majestic.

COMING FROM CHILE AND PERU.

Delegates to the Conference of the Commercial Museums Board.

LIMA, Peru, April 20.—The Chilean and Peruvian delegates to the conference of the Advisory Board of Commercial Museums, which will be held in Philadelphia in June, will leave for the United States by the steamer Lea, sailing from Callao on May 11.

Great preparations are being made for the annual patriotic festivals in July. The cathedral will be dedicated and the new Post Office opened in connection with the celebrations.

The Botego Expedition Safe.

ROME, April 20.—The Italian Geographical Society has received news of the safety of the Botego expedition.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.—The Cape squadron has left Port Natal for a destination not known here.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.—Cecil Rhodes has been received here most enthusiastically on his return from England.

ROME, April 20.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Right Rev. C. P. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky.

Noyes-Dana Libel Suit Closed.

The libel litigation between Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star and one of the Directors of The Associated Press, and Mr. Dana of The Sun, which grew out of a publication in The Sun two years ago, has been closed by a published amende in The Sun. The original article grew out of the contest between the press associations, and in it a criticism was passed upon Mr. Noyes, one of the Directors of The Associated Press, which resulted in criminal proceedings at Washington and an effort to take the editor of The Sun there for trial, which was prevented under a ruling of the United States Circuit Court. Civil proceedings were then commenced in this city, but they have been dismissed, as well as the proceedings at Washington. The Sun's retraction was as follows: "We desire to correct our statement in reference to Mr. Noyes, and to withdraw any remarks reflecting either upon his personal or business integrity. The article was written under a misapprehension as to the facts in the case, and we regret its publication in The Sun, as doing grave injustice to a gentleman whose character is above reproach."

MAY IRWIN INDISPOSED.

The Comedienne Is Suffering from Nervous Prostration, and the Bijou Theatre Was Closed Last Night.

The Bijou Theatre was closed last night, and will surely not reopen until to-morrow evening. May Irwin has been suffering for some time past from nervous chills, and on Monday night, while the performance of "Courted Into Court" was going on, she became so ill that her physician was summoned. She was able, however, to finish the performance, but on reaching home she was seized with palpitation of the heart. She was very ill yesterday morning, and her physician and the managers of the theatre advised her to rest for a few days.

She left the city yesterday with her mother, Mrs. Campbell, and went to Lakewood, N. J., where she will remain until to-morrow.

Ramsay Morris, the representative of Rich and Harris, said: "Miss Irwin is simply suffering from the strain of overwork. She has been playing steadily since the middle of last August, and besides her performances in 'Courted Into Court,' she has done a lot of work for charitable entertainments. in this city alone she has given 131 performances of this piece. On Monday night after the curtain fell on the last act, her physician, who was in attendance, insisted on her having two days of absolute rest at Lakewood for the reason that she was on the verge of nervous collapse, but she will positively reappear to-morrow night, jollier than ever."

Miss Irwin said on Monday night: "People think it is easier to play comedy than tragedy. That's where they are wrong. My experience of life has been that you are usually in the mood for tragedy, and that on the stage, as elsewhere, you are often making a desperate effort to amuse at the expense of your nerves."

"BILLY" BIRCH IS DEAD.

The Veteran Negro Minstrel Succumbs to Paralysis of the Brain and Bright's Disease.

"Billy" Birch, the old-time minstrel, died at his home, 76 Seventh Avenue, at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon from paralysis of the brain and chronic Bright's disease. He was stricken with paralysis while attending a reception of the Elks Society, to which he belonged, over a month ago.

"Billy" Birch was one of the best-known negro minstrels in this country. For almost half a century he served with various troupes, traveling from one end of the country to the other. He was born in Utica Feb. 26, 1831, but several of his boyhood years were spent in this city. His father returned to Utica in 1842 and opened a grocery store.

"Billy", was intended for a grocer, but he showed a passion for the stage, and finally his ambition led him to organize a juvenile minstrel company. He tried unsuccessfully to get several barns for rehearsals, and then a kindly old lady offered her cellar. The troupe worked manfully for two days to transform the dingy place into a parlor, only to have their efforts crowned by an emphatic veto of the proposition by the old lady's husband. Finally, however, an old barn was obtained, and the company played its first and only engagement at New Hartford, near Utica.

Mr. Birch joined Raymond's Minstrels in 1846, and when that troupe broke up after three months' travel, he joined the Old Original Campbell Minstrels. While they were playing a long engagement in Philadelphia he joined 'the Virginia Serenaders, playing with "Eph" Horn and Edwin Deaves. He filled in time with a number of small companies which started out with rosy prospects and ended their existence very quickly, and finally became possessed with a desire for proprietorship. With S. A. Wells he started a company, which had only a brief existence.

Prosperity came to Mr. Birch during the gold fever days of California. He went to that State in 1855 and started the California Minstrels, which proved successful. Ten years afterward the San Francisco Minstrels, controlled by Birch, Wambold, Bernard, and Backus, began playing in this city, and for twenty years the troupe played annual engagements here. During that period the yearly profits averaged $50,000, an almost unparalleled record. Bernard had retired in 1874, and when Backus died, in 1885, and Wambold wanted to retire, the troupe disbanded. George Thatcher and several other well-known minstrels first gained public attention through this company.

Mr. Birch once said: "I once spent a vacation with a circus in the country, and gleaned more material for good jokes than I ever did in any other dozen places that I ever visited. They were taken from nature, and whatever is perfectly natural pleases the people. Some of them we told for five years, and our audiences did not tire of hearing them."

Mr. Birch was married in California in 1857. He had no children.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Peter F. Dailey will present a condensed version of his farce "A Good Thing" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre next week.

George Frederick Hinton, the press representative of Mr. Hammerstein's Olympia, has resigned, to accept the position as manager of Sousa's Band.

Next week the Bijou Theatre orchestra will perform Rudolph Aronson's march entitled "The Nation's Hero," composed in 1885 for the Gen. Grant obsequies.

The management of Wallack's intends to have a "Baltimore night" at that theatre Saturday evening. It is expected that Gov. Lowndes of Maryland and his staff will be present.

W. A. McConnell announces that he will give away souvenirs at Koster & Bial's May 10 in commemoration of the fiftieth performance of his travesty "Gayest Manhattan."

Tastefully printed silk programmes were given away at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night as souvenirs of the fiftieth performance of Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

A benefit will be given for the Actors' Fund of America at Koster & Bial's Sunday, May 16. Seven-tenths of the amount realized will be specially devoted to the music hall or variety profession.

A. M. Palmer arrived in the city Monday from Chicago, ostensibly to file his answer to the suit brought against him by Theodore Moss for unpaid rent and bills in connection with his tenancy of Wallack's Theatre. Interesting developments are expected.

At the special Sunday concert to be given at the Broadway Theatre next Sunday evening the following singers will appear: Henry Clay Barnabee, Eugene Cowles, Jessie Bartlett Davis, and Alice Neilsen of the Bostonians; R. J. Jose of the "Old Homestead" company, and Miss Marie Halton and others.

A special meeting of the Actors' Society of America will be called in a few days to consider the resignation of John T. Malone, the President of the society. Mr. Malone, in his letter of resignation, stated that, as he had been accused of using his position as President for material benefit, he realized that under the circumstances he could not be of much use to the society, but that he was willing to answer all charges made against him. Mr. Malone has devoted much of his time to the protection in the law courts of the poorer members of the profession who have been unable to pay for legal services. He was a member of the bar in San Francisco before he became an actor, and when he became associated with the Actors' Society of America he was admitted to the practice of law in this State.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A series of four Easter dances, two tomorrow afternoon and evening, and two Saturday afternoon and evening, will be given by Mr. George Dodworth to his pupils in closing his school season.

The last meeting of the Midwinter Club was held at Sherry's last night. The game of "Loto" was played again for handsome Easter prizes, and besides singing to banjo accompaniment by the Misses Leech, a humorous monologue by George Fuller Golden, was well received. Dancing followed.

The De Coverley dances enjoyed by the younger society set last Winter were so successful that a special session was held last night at Sherry's, where the popular character of the series was fully sustained. Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Williston B. Lockwood, Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. G. M. Groves, Mrs. H. B. Dominick, Mrs. James A. Benedict, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. E. L. Reyes, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, and Mrs. Charles F. Rae received. The cotillion began shortly after 10 o'clock, and was led by Lamont Dominick. Souvenir favors, gray and gold miniature dancing figures for the women and Sir Roger De Coverley stickpins of gold for the men, were distributed. Supper was served at small tables about 1 o'clock. Among those present were Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Fannie Foote, Miss Mary Harper, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Pauline Ives, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Jamieson Cotting, F. Raymond Lefferts, Robert Hoe, Jr., Lyman T. Dyer, J. Metcalf Polk, George W. Betts, C. N. Bliss, Jr., Henry Rowland, Starr Taintor, Philip Stilman, Rene de Russy, and Frederick Van Buren.

ORGANIZED CHARITY'S WORK.

Last of the Monthly Conferences Held by the Societies Interested in the Subject.

The last of the series of monthly conferences, which were arranged by the Charity Organization Society, was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The attendance was good, and great interest was manifested in the charity work of the different societies and organizations. Mrs. J. F. Tapley presided, in the absence of Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the Central Auxiliary Committee of Women. The chief paper for discussion was read by Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society.

Mr. Devine's paper was on "The Good Accomplished Through Investigation; Possible Injury Arising from It; and Seeing Cases Through vs. Temporary Assistance." He said the subject was "not merely a title; it is an argument."

"Investigation," he said, "has been called one of the four pillars of organized charity—the other three being registration, cooperation, and friendly visiting. As a result of inquiry it is sometimes ascertained that real relief is impossible, that there are no elements of promise whatever in the situation, and that the bare physical necessities which humanity prompts us to supply in all cases however hopeless, are either already met or will be attended to, if we keep our hands off, either by relatives and others, who are now trying to shift a natural burden, or by the public authorities to whom such cases may properly be left."

This paper was followed by a discussion, which was participated in by the Rev. J. B. Devins, President of the East Side Federation of Labor and pastor of Hope Chapel; Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief of the Charity Organization Society, and by W. I. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Mr. Devins told of an institute where $8 a month had been given to a certain family for a long time. One day a request came for $25 so that the daughter could learn the cutting trade. This amount was allowed from the fund, although contrary to rule. In a short time the girl was supporting her family, and is now earning $30 a week as head of a cutting establishment in this city.

Mrs. Fullerton spoke of the criticism frequently made upon indiscriminate charity. It is difficult to decide what is a deserving case, and often it seems heartless to await an investigation.

Mr. Nichols said that the proper ideal is to have one charitable person looking after the best and highest interests of one of the needy. The attainment of this ideal is quite possible in our great cities, and should be striven for in all charitable endeavor.

The conference was concluded by the reading of a report from the Chairman, Miss Kate Bond. It was read by Mrs. Tapley.

JESSE R. GRANT'S VISIT.

New York City Pays His Traveling Expenses on the Way to the Monument Dedication.

A small part of the $50,000 which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated some weeks ago to defray the expenses of the Grant Monument exercises will be used in paying the expenses incurred by Jesse R. Grant, one of the General's sons, in making the trip to and from San Diego, Cal., to this city to attend the ceremonies.

Application was made some time ago to members of the Grant Committee for transportation for Mr. Grant. The matter was called to the attention of Mayor Strong, and a voucher was originally made out personally to Jesse R. Grant for $150 traveling expenses. To cash this voucher, however, the personal signature of Mr. Grant would have been necessary, and it was evidently issued with the idea that Mr. Grant was already in the city. When the mistake was discovered, however, the voucher was destroyed, and at noon on Saturday the money was telegraphed to a transportation agent at San Diego for Mr. Grant.

Considerable secrecy has been observed about the matter, and none of those who have been moving in reference to it were inclined to talk about it yesterday.

It could not be ascertained yesterday whether a direct application had been made for the money to defray the traveling expenses or whether it was the voluntary suggestion of some of Mr. Grant's friends.

KISSED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

Finally Caught Osculating a Negress Eighty Years Old.

In Spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Jeremiah Sullivan of 843 Amsterdam Avenue is twenty-seven years young, and his fancy, once turned to affectionate thoughts, were so firmly fixed Monday night that he cared little what their object might be. For two hours he ranged up and down Ninth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Streets, holding up every passer-by who wore skirts. Race, color, age, or condition mattered little; every female pedestrian was stopped and rifled of a kiss.

Complaints came in to the Yorkville Police Station as thick as violets in May, and several policemen kept a sharp watch. At last, at a little after 11 o'clock, Jerry was caught hugging and kissing a negress eighty years old, whom he had stopped at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. She was struggling, but was not strong enough to resist successfully.

Yesterday morning Jerry, who pleaded intoxication, was locked up because he could not pay his fine of $10.

Saw the Ring in the Dog's Stomach.

A valuable ruby ring was yesterday located in the stomach of a fox terrier by means of the X rays. Several days ago the owner of the dog, a real estate broker, was playing with the animal, when the latter seized his finger, and the ring slipped off into the dog's mouth. Dr. E. M. Leavey of 771 Lexington Avenue secured a shadowgraph of the ring yesterday. It was said last evening that an effort would be made to-day to extract the ring.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Hugh Rodman is ordered to examination for promotion.

Transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry: Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, from Company B to Company A; Lieut. John H. Wholley, from Company A to Company B.

Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster, is relieved from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and from station at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Extension of leave of absence for four months is granted to Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Quartermaster, and further extension of eight days is granted to Major John R. McGinniss, Ordnance Department.

Lieut. William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn., Sept. 7. He will relieve Lieut. George McK. Williamson, Eighth Cavalry, who will join his troop.

Leave of absence for two months, from about May 1, is granted to Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, Second Cavalry; for two months, from about June 10, to Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Sixth Cavalry; for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department.

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, is ordered to make, prior to May 20, 1897, one visit to Lynn, Mass., and two visits each to New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ammunition under manufacture at these points for six-pounder rapid-fire guns.

Capt. James N. Morgan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a Major to date from April 17, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority, if found qualified.

Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Quartermaster, is relieved from the operation of so much of special orders of March 19, as requires him to report for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, upon his relief from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, by Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster.

Navy.

Commander John Schouler is detached as chief of staff, North Atlantic Station, May 1, ordered home, and granted leave of absence for two months.

GROUP OF EASTER BRIDES

Miss Lillian May Stokes, One of Society's Belles, Marries the Son of Col. Gillespie.

THE TRAIN-KISSAM NUPTIALS.

Wedding of Miss Nanine Van Biel to Dr. George G. Van Schaick Celebrated—Notes of Social Events.

One of the most brilliant of the weddings arranged for the Easter season was solemnized in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of an eminently fashionable congregation, nearly 3,000 in number. It was the marriage of Miss Lillian May Stokes, daughter of Thomas Stokes, of 8 West Fifty-third Street, and Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. George L. Gillespie of the United States Army. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst conducted the ceremony. Elaborate floral designs adorned the chancel, white, pink, and yellow prevailing.

Leaning on the arm of her father, the bride entered the church, attired in a gown of white satin embellished with white honiton lace, with veil of honiton caught up at the coiffure with a diamond circle, the gift of the bridegroom, and wearing a diamond necklace, the gift of Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, her aunt. She carried a bunch of white orchids, and was preceded by her sister, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, as maid of honor, attired in a pretty costume of yellow faille trimmed with white lace, and wearing a black hat with towering black plumes. Miss Stokes carried a bouquet of roses and pansies. The bridesmaids wore gowns of Nile green faille, with large black hats, and carried bunches of mignonette and sweet peas. They were Miss Olive Rensselaer, Miss Lucy Talmadge, Miss Katharine Hoppin, Miss Katharine Dodge, Miss Ada Godfrey, and Miss Ruth Hoe.

For the bridegroom John Hitchcock of Boston was best man, and the ushers were Schuyler Schieffelin, J. Graham Phelps Stokes, Frederic Juilliard, Joseph C. Stevens, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's father, where a reception was held and a wedding dinner served.

After a short Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie will sail for Europe, where they will make a six months' stay. On their return they will reside on West Fifty-third Street, in a house which was the gift of Mr. Stokes.

A large number of military people, in addition to many high in social circles, were present at both the church service and reception. Among them were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Brown, Col. Charles T. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Dr. Warren Coleman, Col. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, the Rev. Stuart Dodge, Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, Col. and Mrs. McLean, Gen. Merritt, Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Gen. and Mrs. Ruger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Mrs. Van Planck, Gen. and Mrs. J. S. Wise, Miss Wise, and Mrs. Whitney.

Harvey—Prindle.

ORANGE, N. J., April 20.—Miss Maude Etherington Prindle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen Prindle of 20 Halsted Street, East Orange, and ex-Assemblyman Hayward Augustus Harvey, son of the late Hayward A. Harvey, inventor of the Harveyized armor plate, were married at noon to-day in Grace Episcopal Church before a host of friends and relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred Harding of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, an uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler and the Rev. Alexander Mann of Grace Church.

Miss Elsie Curtis Prindle, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was Harvey R. Halsey, a cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were Hobart Tuttle of Paterson, private secretary to Gov. Griggs; Charles D. Prindle, a brother of the bride; Dr. William Hyatt Hickok of New York; Leon H. Besson of Hoboken, George Henry Mather of Elizabeth, and Farnham Yardley of East Orange.

Train—Kissam.

A fashionable wedding was that of Miss Ethel Kissam, daughter of the late Benjamin P. Kissam, and niece of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, to Arthur Cheney Train, son of the late Charles Russell Train of Boston, celebrated at high noon yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Samuel H. Kissam, and was attended by Miss Florence Marvin, as maid of honor, and by Miss Florence Orrick of St. Louis, Miss Joanna H. Shepard, Miss Charlotte A. Barnes, and Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane as bridesmaids. A wedding breakfast was served in the apartments of the bride's mother, in the Berkshire, Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Mr. Train, who was graduated from Harvard last June, will reside with his bride in Cambridge, Mass., in the former home of Ernest Longfellow, son of the poet, until he completes a course in the Harvard Law School.

Knowles—Wallace.

Miss Edith Ella Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wallace of 30 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Mr. Horace Greeley Knowles of Wilmington, Del., were married at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, last evening by the rector, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, assisted by Bishop Coleman of Delaware. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Whitney of Syracuse. Miss Grace Baird of Wilmington, Miss Anna Brosnan of Brooklyn, Miss Kathleen Hand of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Miss Hattie Zittel were the bridesmaids. Mr. Robert Baird of Wilmington was the best man. After a tour in the South the couple will go to Wilmington, Del., to live.

Van Schaick—Van Beil.

Miss Nanine Van Beil, daughter of Nathan Van Beil, and Dr. George G. Van Schaick were married in St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Robert J. Booth officiated. The bride's sole attendant was Miss Mary E. Sullivan. For the bridegroom Grenville Bayard Winthrop was best man. A reception was held at Sherry's. On the return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaick will occupy their new house, at 23 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Canfield—Glatz.

Miss Elise Pauline Glatz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glatz, of 53 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Mr. Harry Canfield were married at the home of the bride last evening. The Rev. Dr. Sealy B. Rossiter officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Laura O'Neil Ireland of Toronto, Canada. The best man was Charles W. Canfield. Miss Gladys Schauweker, a three-year-old niece of the bride, acted as a page. The bride and bridegroom will be at home to receive their friends at 53 West Eighty-seventh Street after May 15.

Haines—Jarvis.

Miss Carolina L. Jarvis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Jarvis of 520 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Albert Minturn Haines, son of Napoleon J. Haines, were married last evening at Mount Morris Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting officiated. A reception followed at the house of the bride's parents.

Woolsey—Butler.

Miss Louisa Butler and Theodorus B. Woolsey were quietly married yesterday afternoon at the bride's residence, 40 West Ninth Street.

MR. VANDERBILT HOME AGAIN.

His Sojourn of Three Months in Washington Has Improved His Strength Greatly.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family returned to this city yesterday afternoon from Washington and went at once to their city home, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. Mr. Vanderbilt has gained in strength during his sojourn in Washington, and he has planned to take a trip abroad with Mrs. Vanderbilt within a few weeks. Under the advice of his physician he will not resume business duties for some time to come.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their household returned to New York to-day, after having spent three delightful months in Washington. The Vanderbilts occupied the Lowery mansion at K Street and Vermont Avenue, and their coming caused quite a flutter in fashionable circles. It was quickly made known, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt was an invalid and that he would participate in no social gayeties.

By common consent, the wishes of the family were respected, and their retirement was in no wise intruded upon. The result of this was that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt returned to New York with a feeling of deep obligation to the people of Washington, for the respect shown their wishes for privacy. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt have constantly commented upon this, and before their departure spoke of their temporary residence here as having been most enjoyable.

It was particularly gratifying to them, however, on account of the improvement of Mr. Vanderbilt's health. He has spent most of his time out of doors driving, and has gained strength steadily. The Vanderbilts, as stated, lived very quietly, but they had visitors from New York from time to time, including ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Dr. H. Seward Webb, and Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt expressed a desire to spend another season in Washington, and the probabilities are that they will return next year.

AN OLD MERCHANT RETIRES.

E. O. Thompson Disposes of His Business to His Two Sons.

E. O. Thompson of 245 Broadway, who has conducted business as a tailor and clothier in this city and Philadelphia for forty years, has retired, and is succeeded by his two sons, Benjamin and E. O. Thompson, Jr. Mr. Thompson established his Broadway store in 1881, though he began business here in a smaller way in 1856. He has not only accumulated a comfortable fortune, but enjoys an excellent reputation.

Mr. Thompson's Philadelphia business has also become a large one. In 1869 he opened a tailoring establishment there, and in 1886 added a ready-made clothing house. He retires at the age of sixty-six years. His sons will continue the business in both cities.

GILLIG HAS PAID ALL CLAIMS.

He Says He Never Regretted Transactions with Mr. Grau.

Henry F. Gillig of the defunct American Exchange, who was taken suddenly ill recently, recovered sufficiently to come to this city from his home on Staten Island yesterday. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he denied the report that a crisis in his affairs had been precipitated by the financial difficulties of the dissolved Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, and that he had asked anyone for accommodations on the company's notes.

"Mr. Grau," he said, "has always dealt honorably with me, and always paid his obligations promptly at maturity. I have handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of his paper, and never had occasion to regret any transactions with him."

He said he was never connected with the Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company beyond lending it some money. A manager, whom he had discharged, signed some paper for the Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company, and he (Gillig) was made responsible for it. The company being a foreign one, had sworn out a writ of attachment against him, and the Sheriff took possession of his office at 173 Elm Street. He said further that he had paid the Sheriff's claim and was now clear of all incumbrances.

Farewell to Father Lueddeke.

The pastoral residence of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, was thronged yesterday by members of the congregation who had come to bid farewell to the Rev. Francis Lueddeke, the assistant pastor of the church, who is to leave to-day to assume charge of a new pastorate at North Hempstead, L. I. Father Luedeke was born in St. Vincent de Paul's Parish. He became famous by publicly denouncing the Unique Theatre, a low resort on Grand Street, from the altar. He also prohibited the wearing of motto buttons by children of the parochial school, and the Principals of a number of the public schools followed his example.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James K. Place.

James K. Place, the real estate dealer, died suddenly at the home of his son-in-law, Arthur T. Sullivan, 584 Fifth Avenue, on Monday. Mr. Place was born in this city eighty-one years ago, and had always resided here. He was a descendant of the old Knickerbocker family of Place, which settled in New York in 1775. He was at one time a man of great wealth and prominence. He built for himself the residence on the northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and afterward sold it, together with the furniture and pictures, to Jay Gould. He was a life-long member of the St. Nicholas Society. He resided with his family at 275 West End Avenue, but was at his daughter's house on Monday evening in order to accompany his grandson, Arthur Bull Sullivan, to his first dinner at the St. Nicholas Society on that evening. Mr. Place had just finished putting on his evening attire when he was seized with an attack of heart disease and expired in a few moments. Mr. Place's first wife was Miss Susan A. Barker, by whom he had three children, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, Barker Place, and Mrs. J. K. Hayward. His second wife was the widow of James Barker, by whom he had one daughter. The funeral ceremonies will occur at 5 o'clock this afternoon at 584 Fifth Avenue. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow.

John McArthur.

John McArthur, a well-known clubman and athlete of this city, died in San Antonio, Texas, April 17, aged forty-nine. Last December he was taken ill with bronchitis, and went West to a dryer climate. At Hot Springs he contracted the grip, and the complication proved fatal. Mr. McArthur was considered by many as one of the most expert accountants in the world. In his early years, after a public school training, he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, and about 1863 became attached to the Claflin dry goods house as a bookkeeper. When the concern was incorporated as the H. B. Claflin Company he became one of the firm. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Racquet Club, and the Manhattan Club. He was never married. The body will be sent to this city for interment.

Samuel White Barnard.

Samuel White Barnard, one of the most extensive lumber and mill men in the country, died at his apartments in the Audubon Flats, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday, after a short illness. Mr. Barnard was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1820. His father was the first lumber merchant in Albany, having located there in 1826. From 1831 to 1876 the firm name was F. J. Barnard & Son. The Albany house is now known as White & Co. Mr. Barnard built and operated numerous mills and was associated in business with Dr. J. C. Ayer, Orson Richards, and other capitalists. He married Miss Cordelia Chapman, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Chapman of Lyons, N. Y., in 1855, who survives him. The funeral ceremonies were held at his late home at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Erskine White of the Church Extension, officiated. He is the same minister who performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Barnard forty-two years ago. The burial will be in the family plot at the Rural Cemetery, in Albany, to-day.

Miss Constance Carr's Death.

Miss Constance de Harford Carr, granddaughter of Dr. J. Marion Sims, who founded the Woman's Hospital, died April 10 at 214 East Fortieth Street of an attack of the grip, complicated with lung trouble. She was thirty-one years old, and had been in poor health for several years. Until two years ago she lived with her mother, the eldest daughter of Dr. Sims, in Baltimore. Mrs. Carr's health failed, and it was decided to send Miss Carr to a sanitarium. Mrs. Windich, who was Mrs. Carr's maid before she married Mr. Carr, a nephew of David Dudley Field, offered to take charge of her, and rooms in the flat in East Fortieth Street were fitted up for their accommodation. Miss Carr, since she came to New York, was under the medical care of her uncles, Dr. J. Marion Sims and Dr. J. A. Wyeth. She was buried in Baltimore April 13.

Andrew F. Bunner.

Andrew F. Bunner, the artist, died at his home, 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday. He was born in this city fifty-six years ago, and was a cousin to the late H. C. Bunner. He was a landscape and marine painter of note, and studied art both here and abroad. A number of his works have been exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at various times. Mr. Bunner was a member of various art societies, among them the National Academy of Design and the American Water Color Society. He was an exhibitor at the Academy since 1867, and was elected to membership in 1880. One of his best-known works is "A Morning in Venice." He leaves a wife, but no children.

Francis L. Harron.

Francis L. Harron died on Monday at his residence, 64 East Eighty-sixth Street. He was born in this city in 1830. When he grew up he moved to Brooklyn, where he and his brother became salesmen for a brewery. Later he entered politics, and became identified with the Democratic Party, and held an office in the Navy Yard. About four years ago he retired, and came to live in New York. In his younger days he was a member of Old Constitution Engine No. 7 of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department. A widow and two sons survive him. The funeral services were held at the house last evening, and the interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mrs. Marie Jarbeau.

Mrs. Marie Jarbeau, widow of Vernon Jarbeau, and mother of the actress, Vernona Jarbeau Bernstein, died at her home, 243 West Fifty-fifth Street, at a few minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Jarbeau was born in Holland in 1845, and came to New York when a child. She married in this city and has always lived here. Her husband died nine years ago. Vernona Jarbeau is the only survivor of the family. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. George H. Houghton officiating, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery.

William N. Walsh.

William N. Walsh, an Assistant Inspector of Hulls, connected with the local Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors, in the Federal Building, died early yesterday from liver complaint, at his residence, 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Mr. Walsh was an independent Democrat. He was appointed in Cleveland's first Administration, left the service a few months after Harrison took office, and was reappointed after Cleveland entered upon his second term. He was fifty years old.

Col. George N. Crouse.

Col. George N. Crouse of Syracuse died yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was about fifty years old, and for eighteen years conducted a wholesale grocery business in Syracuse. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Hayes for President, and was an Elector on the Harrison ticket of 1888.

Emil Sabel.

Emil Sabel, a well-known resident of Flushing, L. I., and business manager of Town Top

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% BONDS
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above-described bonds having deposited same pursuant to our notice of February 25, 1897, all other holders of such bonds who desire to deposit same are notified to make such deposit with us on or before April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Union Pacific Railway Co.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above described notes having deposited same under the terms of the agreement of February 15, 1897, all other holders of such notes who desire to become parties to said agreement are notified to deposit their notes with us not later than April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE CO.

Notice is hereby given that the following ELEVEN Bonds have been designated by lot for REDEMPTION
pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:
No. 28 No. 132 No. 166 No. 333 No. 345 No. 464
" 50 " 133 " 260 " 334 " 396

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Trustees on OCTOBER 1ST, 1897, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Professional Wall Street had a surprise yesterday, and not altogether a pleasing one. Professional Wall Street went home on Monday night short of stocks. All the little professionals had extended their short line practically to a limit. In professional circles generally it was counted upon as certain that further news of actual war abroad must have a demoralizing effect on all security quotations.

***

When yesterday's market opened, not with a decline but an advance in prices, professional Wall Street stood not only astonished by it, but heavily a loser. Forthwith there was a hurry and scurry to cover. Throughout the whole list quotations went up sharply. London prices had come at an advance, and by this development—as foreshadowed here—the New York market for the day was influenced, even dominated. Brokers supposed to be acting for London account appeared as conspicuous buyers on the advance. In one or two quarters international brokerage firms hitherto conspicuously bearish made a complete change of front.

***

In the grain market quotations fell off as stocks went up. While war influences are more or less effective in Wall Street, the course of the grain market is closely watched by every stock market speculator who in the fluctuations of wheat is inclined to find an indication of foreign feeling as to the war situation's seriousness.

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Many conspicuous stocks scored advances of more than a whole point. Those advanced most in which the short interest has lately been largest. Yesterday's movement resulted in a material diminution of the hitherto outstanding shorts.

***

Something over 200,000 shares were dealt in all told yesterday, Sugar Trust being fifth or sixth on the list in relative volume of transactions. Burlington and St. Paul of the Grangers and Chicago Gas and Leather Trust among the industrials, surpassed it. Louisville and Nashville was also traded in to a considerably greater extent than was Sugar Trust, Louisville and Southern Railway preferred, as representative international stocks, scoring exceptional advances, both having been sold heavily short here on the theory that the war scare abroad must find quickest depressing effects on such American issues. Against both stocks some exceedingly silly inventions have lately been directed.

***

Important results of yesterday's Stock Exchange business were the very marked modification of the scare feature in Wall Street's sentiment, and, on the other side, the reduction of a short interest that had become unwieldy.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ¼, while the coupon advanced ½. There were sales of $20,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 123; $75,000 do, coupon, at 124¼@124⅛, and $2,000 currency 6s, 1899, at 107½.

***

Among State securities, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 64.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅛	Louis. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅞	Manhattan	1⅝
A., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Can. Southern	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chicago Gas	1⅜	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
C., B. & Q.	1⅝	Reading	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
C., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	1	St. P. & Omaha	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Southern Ry.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Southern pf.	2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	½	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
L. E. & West. pf.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	⅛
Central Pacific	⅝	St. P. & Duluth pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Rio Grande W. 4s.	1⅛
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s.	1	St. P. & Omaha con.	1

Bonds Declined.

Del. & Hud. 1st., Penn. Div.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money. 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $100,986,433; balances, $5,973,746; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,138,143.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet and firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

***

Conditions in the money market yesterday were unchanged. In the call department there was again considerable weakness shown, and more loans were made at 1¼ per cent. than ha e been since the figure made its appearance as a current rate. Time money showed a slight improvement in demand, but offerings continue exceedingly liberal and largely in excess of the requirements. In the commercial paper department there was somewhat more activity than of late, owing to an increased supply of choice names. The demand in this department continues large.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1¾, to 43⅜; St. Paul, 1¼, to 72⅝; New York Central, ½, to 100, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 28. Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 8⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 9½, and Erie, ⅛, to 11⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 49¾ and Illinois Central at 92½. British consols declined ⅛, to 111¼, for money, and 111⅜ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account. Cash on hand increased 16,220,000 marks; treasury notes increased 860,000 marks; other securities decreased 48,640,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 69,060,000 marks. The gold premium at Buenos Ayres was 199.25, at Lisbon 50. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 20c, and exchange on London at 25f 12c.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MONEY.

President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in speaking of money market prospects:

"The same conditions that have prevailed in the money market for what now seems to have been a long time continue. There is plenty of money everywhere and a small demand for it. Rates are consequently very low, and there is not much business of any kind. Nor at the present time does there seem to be much prospect of a change in the near future.

"If sterling exchange rates advance and gold is sent abroad, as has been predicted by many of the foreign exchange houses, we will probably have a stiffening of rates in our money markets. That will be only natural under the circumstances. Gold shipments always mean activity in the money market and better rates for money. That will come from sentiment, if from nothing else.

"At the present time, however, we can well afford to send gold abroad. The Treasury has plenty of it, the banks have plenty of it, and we are better equipped to meet a European demand for gold than we have been for quite a long time. Yet I am inclined to doubt very much that we will be obliged to export any gold. It is, of course, possible, but I hardly think probable. Exchange brokers are apt to be a little too sanguine at times.

"For the near future I do not expect to see much change in money market conditions. As soon as business picks up, however, and there comes a demand from trade sources, we will see better rates prevailing all around. When the demand for money sets in it will be a heavy one, I think, and, although there is a large supply, yet it will not take very long for the increased demand to have its effect on market rates."

WAR AND THE BOND MARKET.

Mr. F. J. Lisman was asked yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES for his opinion regarding the probable effect of the European war upon the American market for investment securities. Mr. Lisman said:

"Much, of course, is going to depend upon how far the European powers become embroiled in this Turkish war and how far British investors become frightened and disposed to unload. The action of the exchange market will be another influence.

"As to the first, it would seem from what we now know, that Europe has very few American securities to send back to us. That has been shown by the way in which the London selling of American securities has steadily decreased for some time past. For the past six months London has been less of a factor in our security market than for years. Another indication of that is to be found in the arbitrage market. It used to be that there was a great deal of arbitrage in all kinds of American bonds. That has all ceased. There are now some little arbitrage transactions in Atchison and Northern Pacific securities, but that is about all so far as bonds are concerned. London is not a buyer of our bonds, nor is it a seller, probably because it has few securities to sell.

"Yet a war scare among British investors might shake out some American securities which are at present held closely and beyond the reach of ordinary influences. If such should be the case and blocks of these securities should come out, our market would be very likely to be affected. However, we can take care of all the bonds sent back to us. There is a very large demand here for high-grade securities, and all the good bonds that London has for sale will be readily absorbed on this side.

"Should the complications in Europe so affect the money market as to draw gold in any quantities from the United States Treasury, we would very probably see higher rates for money here. And if there is any considerable stiffening in rates the bond market will probably be affected. One of the principal influences in the market just now is the great plethora of money and the low rates prevailing. That makes people anxious to get their money into securities. Any change in the money market that will tend to decrease the supply and advance rates will very probably cause a lessening in the demand for investment securities.

"However, everything will depend upon the way this European war affects London sentiment. And from present indications it would appear that London sentiment is going to depend entirely on how far the European powers are drawn into the Turkish war. London is not at present a factor in our bond market. If it should become one, I doubt if it has enough of our securities to hurt our bond market to any great extent."

CATTLE TRUST SENATORS.

Wall Street received dispatches from Washington yesterday indicating the political strength which the Cattle Trust is proving itself able to exert in Congress.

It was announced that twelve Western Senators had entered into a compact, and formally notified the Republican leaders that they were determined to have a duty put upon hides in the pending tariff bill, and that, in the event of a refusal to comply with this demand made by the Cattle Trust, these twelve Senators would together remain wholly outside of any Republican caucus which might have to do with tariff legislation.

In view of this "combine," it was stated in the dispatches to Wall Street that opposition to the hide duty would not be very seriously made by the Senate Tariff Committee. Representatives of the leather trade, who have been urging common-sense reasons why such a duty should not be imposed, are said to have been treated with some surprises at Washington, having apparently hitherto no conception of the political force of the movement organized by the cattle kings, whose interests as sellers of hides are against the interests of Eastern leather manufacturers, who are hide buyers.

RECENT ROBBERIES OF BANKS.

Mr. William Sherer, manager of the Bank Clearing House, who has had more than forty years' experience in the care of money for financial institutions, said yesterday in regard to the recent bank robberies at Yonkers and Somersworth, N. H., that owing to familiarity with money indifference to safeguards was too much the rule among some bank officers.

"At slightly increased cost," he said, "the banks in small towns could employ additional help, and at least two or more men might be on duty all the day. It is almost criminal carelessness to leave a bank or other depository in charge of one man.

"The thieving fraternity are always on the lookout for opportunities to ply their trade, and custodians of money and valuables must keep awake and be prepared.

"The false idea of economy is the real trouble with our banks in small cities and towns—and sometimes in larger ones.

"Savings banks, in particular, could protect their depositors by employing help enough to guard the trust funds placed in their charge.

"It is to be hoped that a lesson may be learned from the cases recently reported, and that they will be the last we shall hear of a bank being left with only one man to guard its funds.

"To sum up, the fault is, first, the familiarity with risk, which produces indifference; second, false economy, the idea being to keep down expenses."

BEARS ON NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Bear tips on the Northern Pacific securities are common. The fact that Europe is a large holder of Northern Pacific is pointed out by the bears, and there is also much talk regarding the inability of the company to earn anything in the nature of a surplus over its fixed charges for the year. The Street seems to have made a quick change of base regarding these securities. It was only a short time ago that every one was bullish on them. And their prices were higher then than now.

AMONG THE FOREIGN HOUSES.

The foreign houses were not disposed to do much talking yesterday. Advices from London were of various kinds and ventured various opinions. Although the foreign market showed strength, yet it was evident, from the day's cables, that the London speculative world was much at sea. The buying by the foreign houses here caused Exchange authorities to alter their views somewhat as to the near approach of gold exports. Unless London is a heavy seller to-day, it is not thought probable, even by the most radical Exchange houses, that any gold will be shipped this week.

STATISTICS OF BANKS.

In their banking circular, the Chicago house of King, Alward & Co. give the following interesting figures:

"There are only 11 cities in the United States having more than 20 banking institutions. New York ranks first with 109 banks, Philadelphia second with 81, Boston third with 73, Chicago fourth with 45, Pittsburg has 43, Cleveland has 42, Baltimore 34, Providence 32, Brooklyn 31, St. Louis 29, and Detroit 22.

"The per capita deposits, figured on the basis of the last United States census, are $558 in New York, $469 in Boston, $299 in Cleveland, $281 in Providence, $232 in Pittsburg, $218 in Detroit, $217 in St. Louis, $194 in Philadelphia, $184 in Chicago, $86 in Brooklyn, and $76 in Baltimore.

"Altogether, there are in the above-mentioned 11 cities 541 banks, with a total capital of $329,902,000 and aggregate deposits of $1,875,322,862."

TO ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC HOLDERS.

Mr. A. D. Lamberton of the Mills Building, an outside-security broker, yesterday isued a circular letter to the stockholders of the Electro-Pneumatic Company, calling their attention to the annual meeting of the company at Camden, N. J., April 27. Mr. Lamberton's letter intimates that the meeting will be a most important one, and asks the stockholders to have themselves represented there.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	175	180
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	..
Kings County Traction	36	37½
New Orleans Traction common	4½	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	20	23
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	115	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	150	175
Third Avenue Railroad	157	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	91	92½

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	83	84
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	134	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	73	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	66
Mutual Gas Company of New York	240	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	55	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92½	93
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consl.	98	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	93	94
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	114	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	25	29
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	17	19
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	288	290
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	65
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 2d	55	65
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	40½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	132	136
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	173	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	400	Mechanics & Trad's	125
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mercantile	163
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	200	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	160
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	206	New York County	700
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	320	State of New York	114
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Importers & Traders	525	Tradesmen's	96
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manu'rs'	270	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	220		

There was a sale of 5 shares of America at 335.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½. Sales of 15,000 ounces at 62c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48½@49¾.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d perounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,158,207
Exports in same period	1,085,156
Net imports	$73,051
Net imports, 1896	2,804,475
Net exports, 1895	16,255,635
Net exports, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports, 1893	42,128,820

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .55, 200 Horn Silver at 1.70, seller .15 flat, and 200 Standard Consolidated at 1.70. On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05 and 500 Pharmacist at .10.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 20.—The trading was quiet, uninfluenced, apparently, by foreign events and by Wall Street's spasm of yesterday. The principal feature was United States Oil, which had another of its characteristic sharp movements, dropping from 14¾ at the close Saturday to 11½, with no sign of rallying power. Centennial Mining was another weak spot, losing 1⅛, to 5¾, with but ½ recovery. Montana closed Saturday at 120⅜, opened to-day at 119½, touched 119¼, rallied to 120, and fell back to 119¼ in the late trading. Butte was off ⅝, at 18⅝. Bell Telephone rights continued prominent, getting off 15 cents, to 30 cents, rallying to 40 cents, and selling at 35 cents in late dealings. The stock was 2 lower, at 223½; Merced Gold was ½ lower, at 8, and Pioneer yielded ⅛, to 4⅝; Gold Coin gained ⅛, to 5¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, new	9¾	10
Atchison pf.	18⅞	18⅝
Boston & Albany	212	..
Boston & Lowell	213	..
Boston & Maine	161½	162
Boston & Providence	204	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71	71¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105½	106
Fitchburg pf.	92½	92¾
Mexican Central	8	8¼
New York, New Haven & Hartford	..	172
Old Colony	178½	179
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	14½	15
Union Pacific	..	..
West End	..	72
West End pf.	91½	..

Bonds.

American Bell Tel. 7s	108	..
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s	78⅛	79⅜
Atchison Adjustment 4s	42⅝	43¼
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	42	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	62	66
Burl. & Mo. R. ext. 6s	117	..
Burl. & Mo. R. non-ext. 6s	107	..
Chicago, Burl. & N. 1st 5s	..	104½
Chicago, Burl. & N. 2d 6s	99	100
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	113	..
C., B. & Q. convert 5s	99	..
C., B. & Q., deb. ex. 4s	..	94½
C., B. & Q., Iowa	97½	..
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	121	..
C., M. & St. P., W. N. 6s	119	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	107½	109
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 6s	55	..
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 4s	50	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & M. 7s	..	80
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm. 4s	..	69½
Kansas City, M. & B. inc. 5s	20	..
Kansas City & Mo. R. Bridge 5s	..	95
Kansas City, St. Jo. & C. B. 7s	..	121
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	..	90
Louisville, Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	66	66½
Mexican Central 1st income 3s	..	17
Mexican Central 2d income 3s	6½	8
New England Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
New York & New Eng. 7s, ex coup.	..	120
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex coup.	..	113
Ogdens. & Lake Cham. 6s	..	82½
West End Street Railway 5s	104	..
West End Street Railway 4s	99½	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	30	..
Wisconsin Central Inc. 5s	6	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Alloues	..	90
Arnold	2½	2¾
Atlantic	19	20
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	19¼	120
Butte & Boston	18	18½
Calumet & Hecla	363½	367½
Centennial	5⅞	6
Copper Falls	4⅝	..
Franklin	10⅝	11
Gold Coin Mines	5¼	5¼
Kearsarge	15	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	29	30
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	4⅝
Quincy	105	107
Santa Ysabel	11¾	..
Tamarack	117	119
Tamarack Junior	15	16
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	8¾	9

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	222½	223½
Dominion Coal	8½	9
Dominion Coal pf.	82	..
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	150	155
Erie Telephone	64¼	65
General Electric	31	31½
General Electric pf.	70	75
Lanston Com. Store Service	21¾	22
Mexican Telephone	60	.75
New England Telephone	101¼	102
Philadelphia Company	18⅜	18⅝
Pullman Palace Car	..	158½
United States Oil	11	11⅝
United States Rubber	14	15½
United States Rubber pf.	64	65½
Westinghouse Electric	24	24½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

American Sugar Refining	111¾	111⅞
American Sugar Refining pf.	102½	103
Bay State Gas	4	4¼
Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	7½	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	13	14
Oregon Short Line, new	11¼	11½
Oregon Short Line, new 5s	82	82¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The market has ruled fairly active and strong to-day. The feature of the trading was in Indianapolis Passenger, which advanced to 22½ on buying following favorable decision of the Supreme Court.

The traction stocks were dull, but somewhat stronger; a better demand for Union was noticeable. Philadelphia Traction held steady at a practically unchanged price. The industrials were dull and neglected. Arbitrage shares simply followed New York's lead. There has not been a share of Pennsylvania sold in this market since the breaking out of hostilities between Greece and Turkey. The Supreme Court decision referred to was in favor of the Citizens' Company as against the City Railway Company, which latter company sought a charter which would rival that of the Citizens' Company. The City of Indianapolis was also a party to the suit, contending that the franchise granted to the Citizens' Company had expired in 1894, and that it had since occupied the streets without legal suthority. The court sustains the rights of the Citizens' Company at every point, and practically wipes out its would-be rival, holding that its franchise is illegal and void. The court did not go into the question of the perpetuity of the Citizens' charter beyond stating that it was good until 1901, holding that a decision upon that point was not necessary at this time.

Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	23¾
Pennsylvania	52¾	53
Reading 3d as	9 1-16	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	19 5-16	20 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	11 11-16	11 13-16
Reading G. 4s, g. o.	79¼	80⅜
E. & Peo. 4s	71½	71⅝
Metropolitan Traction	101	103
Philadelphia Traction	70¼	70
Baltimore Traction	10⅝	10⅞
Union Traction	9⅞	10
P., H., L. & P.	13¼	13¾
P., H., L. & P. pf.	31⅜	32
U. Gas Imp.	70½	71
Elec. Stor.	17¼	18¼
Elec. Stor. pf.	19	20
Wells Lt.	41½	42

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 20.—It was evident that the traders were hopeful of the Humphrey bill's safe passage, for the West Chicago stock, after opening at 102¾, sold to 104, and seemed to be in good demand. There was nothing doing in the high-price stocks. Match opened at 141, and touched 142. Trade in everything was sparing and the sheet was nearly empty.

Clearing bonds settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	24
C. & Chi.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, WESTERN DIVISION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

FOR THE TRIAL AND HEARING OF CAUSES ARISING UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, complainant, against ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered on April 10, 1896, by the above-entitled Court in the above-entitled cause, and pursuant to certain other decrees ancillary thereto, entered by the following-named Courts and on the following dates in similar causes therein pending between said United States Trust Company of New York, as complainant, and said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and others, as defendants, to wit: by the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona on June 1st, 1896; by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California on December 22, 1896, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California on December 22, 1896:

I, OWEN N. MARRON, as Special Master appointed by said courts in said several causes, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at Gallup, in the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, in the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, at the passenger station of said Railroad Company upon the mortgaged premises sold, on

MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1897,

at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, the railroad, property, rights, privileges, and franchises in and by said decrees directed to be sold, the same being described as follows, viz.:

The franchises, rights of way, railroad, telegraph, canal, land grants, shops, depots, buildings, structures, bridges, viaducts, rolling stock, tools, machinery, supplies, and all property of every description composing and pertaining to every section of the railroad and telegraph line of that part of the railroad and telegraph Company the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company known as the Western Division thereof, beginning at Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River and thence running in the Territory of New Mexico and thence running westwardly through the Territory of New Mexico and the Territory of Arizona to the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito and thence the same to a the Colorado River and across the same to a point at or near the town of The Needles in the State of California, and thence as the said line has been or may be located or constructed to the Pacific Ocean; and also all additions and extensions to said railroad and telegraph and the other property and things aforesaid, together with all the rents, tolls, issues, profits, income, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever both in law and in equity of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of, in and to the same and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances; including all the real estate, lands and land grants, whether patented or unpatented or surveyed or unsurveyed or otherwise in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and State of California west of said Rio Grande River, in which said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or said United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has any interest, and all interests thereto and rights thereto, and also all tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, and fixtures erected on, or pertaining to, said Western Division and now constructed and operated, and all franchises, privileges, and rights of said Railroad Company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or pertaining to said Western Division; and also all choses in action of every kind and description, including bills receivable, book accounts, traffic balances, all books of record and account of every kind and description, all papers, maps, inventories, and documents in anywise referring or relating to said property and the franchises; and also all franchises and property and all personal rights or interests in franchises or property of every kind and description, real or mixed, owned or held by said Railroad Company west of said Rio Grande River or relating to or pertaining to said Western Division, wheresoever the same may be situated, held, or owned by the defendant Railroad Company or in which said Company has any interest.

The purchaser of said railroad, properties, and franchises, upon making payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision for the payment thereof as the Court shall approve, shall receive a conveyance of the railroad property and franchises purchased and thereupon shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall receive the same, together with any property and income acquired or received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises; and such purchasers shall also receive a conveyance of any and all property of said defendant railroad company vested in or standing in the name of the Receiver, or to which the Receiver has in any manner acquired title as such.

The said sale will be made upon the terms specified in said several decrees, and subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisions in said several decrees respectively contained, including the provision that the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their successors or assigns, as part consideration of the purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sum bid, shall take the same and receive the deed thereof upon the express condition that he or they and his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the Receiver, and any indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the Receiver before delivery of possession of the property sold, including the Receiver's notes or certificates mentioned in said decrees and also any indebtedness and liabilities contracted or incurred by said defendant Railroad Company in the operation of its railroad prior to the appointment of Receivers which are prior in lien to the first mortgage of said Railroad Company mentioned in said decrees and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receiver, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness, obligations, or liability within the period allowed by any statute of limitations applicable thereto.

The Special Master, as directed by said decrees, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make such bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $100,000 in money or by certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $250,000 par value of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company referred to in said decrees. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property. The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, property, and franchises unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $5,000,000.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with The State Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Special Master, the sum of $250,000 in cash or by a certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $500,000 par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master or shall fail after acceptance to comply with any orders of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied towards payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid for the payment of the sums to be paid out of the proceeds of sale as provided in said decrees as the Court may from time to time direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be canceled or credited, as in said decrees provided, any of the first mortgage bonds and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, as in said decrees provided; and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums in cash as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after entry of an order requiring such payment.

The purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any of the leases and contracts sold with the railroad and other property and franchises; and the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall only be held to have assumed such of said leases or contracts as he or they shall so elect to assume.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by said Courts, which reserve the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such prior indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated March 25th, 1897.

OWEN N. MARRON, Special Master.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, NEILL E. FIELD, Solicitors for United States Trust Company of New York, Complainant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUPPE, FELIX G. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX G. L. HUPPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1897. AUGUST L. MARTIN, Executor. mh31-law6mW

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 20, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	153	50	Adams Express	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
111½	113	57	American Express	111½	112	111½	111½	.....
113	113¼	500	American Spirits Mfg.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
30¾	31	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅞
111¾	111¾	17,745	American Sugar Refs.	111¾	112¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
102¼	103¼	710	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103	.....
69½	69¾	11,244	American Tobacco	71	71	69¼	69¾	—1⅛
104	107	5	American Tobacco pf.	105⅜	105⅜	*105⅜	105⅜	.....
22	24	6	Ann Arbor pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
9⅞	10	2,240	At., T. & S. F.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
18¾	18½	5,539	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18¼	18⅞	18	18½	+1¼
8¾	9	20	Bay State Gas.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
¼	⅝	100	Brooklyn Elevated	½	½	½	½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20	20	20	20	.....
103	105	170	Brooklyn Union Gas	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	+ ¼
46¼	46¾	520	Canada Southern	47¼	47½	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
7½	8	410	Central Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
16½	16¾	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
71	71⅛	17,020	Chi., Bur., & Quincy	71	71⅞	70⅜	71¼	+1⅜
81⅛	81¼	17,850	Chicago Gas	81	82⅛	80⅜	81¼	+1⅜
71	71¼	32,529	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	71½	70⅜	71	+1⅜
103⅛	103⅜	2,300	Chicago & Northw.	103	103⅜	102¾	103¼	+1
61½	62	2,485	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	61¾	62⅛	61¼	61¾	+1⅛
27¾	28	401	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	.....
40	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
2⅞	3	1,140	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3	3	2¾	3	.....
161	161½	585	Consolidated Gas Co.	160½	161	160¼	161	+2
103	103½	937	Delaware & Hudson	103½	103½	102¾	103¼	+ ⅝
149¾	151	500	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150½	150	150	+ ¾
9¼	10	100	Denver & R. G.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	—1⅝
36¾	37¼	320	Denver & R. G. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¾
2⅜	3½	20	Duluth, S. S. & A.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
106	109½	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
31	31¼	220	General Electric	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
12	13	100	Illinois Central	91	93¼	91	93¼	.....
61	65	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	+1⅝
164	166	680	Lake Shore	163¾	164	163¾	164	.....
42⅞	43	17,915	Louisville & Nashville	42½	43¼	41¾	43	+2⅜
84¾	85	4,411	Manhattan Con.	84½	85⅜	84¼	84¾	+1⅜
101	102	210	Metropolitan Traction	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅝
10	10½	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
25	26½	1,160	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅝
15	15½	515	Missouri Pacific	15½	15¼	15½	15½	+ ½
92	92¼	505	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+ ¾
77⅜	77½	2,220	New Jersey Central	77½	78	77	77	+ ⅜
98	98½	5,535	New York Central	98¼	98¾	97¾	98	+ ⅞
170	173	19	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	171¾	170	171¾	.....
11	12	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
20	20¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
3¾	4	450	North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
11½	12⅛	5	Northern Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
34¼	34½	1,701	Northern Pacific pf.	34½	34¾	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
13	13½	300	Ontario & Western	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
10	18	20	O. R. & Nav.	10	10	10	10	.....
40	43	20	O. R. & Nav. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
25⅞	26¼	350	Pacific Mail	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
46⅞	47	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	.....
18	18¼	14,420	Reading	18	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅞
39¾	40¼	1,754	Reading 1st pf.	39¼	40¼	39¼	39¾	+ ⅞
23¼	24	1,400	Reading 2d pf.	23	23⅝	23	23½	+1
37½	38½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37⅜	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
37½	38¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
12¾	13¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
6	6¾	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	75	75	75	75	—11
75	87	100	St. Paul & Omaha	56¼	57	56¼	56¾	+1⅝
56¾	57	6,385	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
14	14½	150	Southern Railway	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	10,749	Southern Railway pf.	24	26	24	25⅝	+2⅝
25¼	25½	200	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	2,170	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20¼	21⅜	20	21	+1⅛
20⅜	20⅞	135	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	1,885	Union Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	7	United States Leather	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	7	20,915	U. S. Leather pf.	53¼	53¾	51½	52	—1
51¾	52	8	U. S. Rubber pf.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	.....
63¼	65½	300	Wabash	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
4½	5½	220	Wabash pf.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
12	12⅜	3,029	Western Union Tel.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
80	80⅜	40	Wheeling & L. E.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
¾	⅞							
Sales.		221,894						

Silver.

62	62¼	15,000	Bullion certificates	62	62	62	62	— ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000	68	Elizabeth, Lex & B S 5s 5,000	99½	Ohio Southern 1st 2,000	84½
At, T & S F gen 4s 25,000	79¼	Erie 1st con 7s 1,000	140¼	2,000	85¼
30,000	79¾	Ft W & D C 1st 11,000	55½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 10,000	75½
72,000	79¼	Gen Elec Co deb 5s 2,000	96	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 3,000	100¼
500	79¼	10,000	96¼	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s 4,000	103
6,000	79¼	H & T Cent G M 4s 10,000	68¼	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 1,000	79⅞
1,000	79⅛	Ill Cent 2-10 4s 4,000	90	7,000	80
10,000	79½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 7,000	88½	13,000	79¾
5,000	79¼	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 8,000	71	P, C & St L 4s, Series D 4,000	102
4,000	79½	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 5,000	115¾	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 5,000	100
31,000	79¼	Louis & Nash cons 3,000	103	Pitts & West 1st 2,000	70¾
Adjustment 4s 3,000	42¾	Louis & Nash G M 6s 1,000	118	Rich & Danv 6s 4,000	121¼
8,000	43	Manhattan Ry con 4s 15,000	92	Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	72¾
10,000	43⅛	Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000	119	1,000	72
30,000	43	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s 10,000	115¾	5,000	72¼
5,000	43⅛	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 1,000	101¼	13,000	72¾
35,000	43	Minn & St L con 5s 9,000b3	103	5,000	72⅝
10,000	43¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	82¾	Rich & Pitts cons 3,000	120½
10,000	43¼	1,000	82¼	Rome, W & Og cons 1,000	119
10,000	43⅜	4,000	82¾	St Paul, Min & Man, Dakota extension 1,000	122
1,000	43⅜	1,000	82¾	St P, M & M 2d 5,000@20F	120
1,000	43⅜	Mo, K & T 2d 5,000	56	1,000	120
1,000	43⅜	6,000	56¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 4,000	92¾
1,000	43⅜	1,000	56	So Pac of Ariz 1st 1,000	93¼
1,000	43⅜	4,000	56¾	So Pac of Cal 5s consld 5,000	88
1,000	43⅜	15,000	56	5,000	88¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 3,000	99¼	Missouri Pacific 3d 3,000	99¼	So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	104
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s 1,000	94	Morris & Essex con gtd 11,000	144	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	88¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 1,000	100¼	N Y Cent 1st coup 25,000	121	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	88¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000@20F	104½	N Y Cent deb 4s 5,000@20F	104½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	18½
Chicago & Mil 1st 1,000	114	N Y & Harl 1s coup 1,000	114	17,000	19
Chi & N W S F deb 5s 1,000	108¾	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 1,000	188¼	5,000	18¾
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933 5,000	114	Northern Ohio 1st 1,000	101	Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	75¾
Chi, R & P ext 5s 1,000	104¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 9,000	52½	4,000	75¾
C, St P, M & O cons 5,000	131	10,000	52¼	10,000	76
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 6,000	96¼	500	52¼	Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 1,000	102½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	50	5,000	52¼	Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes 1,000	101¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000	115¾	1,000	53¼	Utah So ext 1st, Trust Co certfs 8,000	75½
Del & Hudson 1st, Penn Division 1,000	142	10,000	52¾	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	104¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st 14,000	112¾	Nor Pac Term 1st 25,000	107½	Wabash 2d 5s 10,000	63¼
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 1,000	100¼	Oregon R & N 4s 11,000	82	West Shore gtd 4s 7,000	108¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	63¼	Ohio & Miss cons 1,000	104¾	21,000	106¾
Total sales		1,000	82	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 21,000	31
		4,000	81¾	7,000	31¼
		$903,000		4,000	31¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	06½	....	D. M. & Ft. D. 5s	6½	8	National Lead	22¼	23
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 5s	50	75	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12½
4s, c., 1907	112½	112¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	9	National Starch	....	5
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	E. E. I. of Brklyn	101	103	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	51	58
4s, c., 1925	124	124½	Edison Elec Ill	11¾	12½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	8	12
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	Erie 1st pf.	27¾	28	New Cent C.	4	6
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114½	Erie 2d pf.	16½	18½	New England	....	37
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	....	Eighth Avenue	....	330	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	....	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	....	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	....	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	29½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	....	Ev. & T. H.	28	30	N. Y. S. & W.	7¾	8¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	....	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Alb. & Sus.	174	....	Flint & P. M.	9	10½	Nor. & West.	9½	10¼
Alt. & T. H. t. r.	56	60	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	30¼	Nor. & West. pf.	23¾	24½
Am. Coal	100	115	Gt. Nor. pf., ex d.	118	121	Ohio Southern	....	5
Am. Cotton Oil	10¼	11	G. B. & W., Deb.	....	....	Ont. Mining	5¼	10
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55½	58	G. B. & W.	25	40	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	11	12
Am. T. & C.	87	88	G. B. & W., Deb. B	....	....	Penn. Coal	325	....
Ann Arbor	8	10½	Harlem	303	310	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	¾
At. & Pac.	....	¼	Homestake	35	40	Peo. & Eastern	8	8
Balt. & Ohio	13	13¼	Ill. Steel Co.	32¾	34⅜	P., C. & St. L.	11¾	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1	3	Iowa Central	2¼	2½	P. F. W. & C.	162	170
Bay State Gas.	8¼	9	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Pull. P. C. Co.	158	165
Boston & L. pf.	102	105	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	50	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝	Joliet & Chi.	156	....	Quicksilver pf.	10	15
Buff., R & P.	16¾	20	Kan. & Mich.	4	7	Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Buff., R. & P. pf.	....	56	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	Rio G. W. pf.	80	83¼
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	75	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	12	14	R., W. & O.	117	118½
Canadian Pacific	48¼	50½	Keokuk & West	....	35	Second Avenue	....	130
Chi. & Alton	162	168	Laclede Gas	22	23	St. L. & S. F.	4	4⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	....	Laclede Gas pf.	73	77	St. L. S. W.	2¾	3
Chi. & East Ill.	40	50	L. E. & W.	13½	14¾	St. P. & Dul.	18	23
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Long Island	40	48	St. P., M. & M.	114	117
C., M. & St. P. pf.	....	132	Mah. Coal R.	120	....	St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154	160	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Sixth Avenue	....	180
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	168	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Third Avenue	157	160
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Michigan Central	94	98	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. Fuel & Iron	17	18	Minn. & St. L.	16¾	18	U. P., D. & G.	1½	1¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	....	87	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75¼	78	U. S. Express	40	45
Col. & H. Coal, all in, paid	3⅞	4½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47	U. S. Rubber	14¼	15¼
Com. Cable	150	....	Minn. Iron	100	....	Wells-F. Express	101	103
Consol. Coal	35	40	Mobile & Ohio	15	20	West. Union Beef.	6	7
			Morris & Essex	162	166	W. & L. E. pf.	2½	3

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

$1,000 American Lithographic Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 80 per cent.

10 shares Standard National Bank of New York City, $100 each, 105.

$5,000 Canandaigua (N. Y.) Electric Light and Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1916, (hypothecated,) 10 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,146,571, against $7,143,876 in the preceding week and $7,627,520 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $115,159,116, against $113,685,510 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,240	Am. Sug. Refs.	111⅝	112⅝	111⅛	112⅝
3,410	Am. Tobacco	71	71	69⅝	69⅝
80	At., T. & S. F.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
60	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
5,130	Chicago Gas	80⅝	82¼	80⅛	81⅝
1,380	Chi., Bur. & Q.	71⅞	72	71⅝	71⅞
7,660	Chi., R. & Q.	70¾	71¼	70½	71⅛
11,080	Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	71¾	70¼	71⅜
680	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	86	87	86	86½
470	Cent. of N. J.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¼
50	Ches. & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½
680	Chi. & Nor. pf.	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
20	Del. & Hudson	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
150	Gen. Electric	31	31½	31	31¼
5,630	Louis. & Nash.	42	43⅝	41⅞	42¾
410	Manhattan	84¼	85⅝	84¼	85
10	Missouri Pacific	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
940	Mo., K. & T. pf.	26	28	26	26
940	N. Y. Central	98¼	98¾	97¾	98¼
60	Nor. Pac. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
4,680	Phil. & Read.	17⅞	18⅜	17½	18¼
10	Pacific Mail	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅞
30	Southern Pac.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
120	Tenn. C. & I.	20¾	21	20¾	21
50	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7,400	U. S. Leather pf.	53⅛	53⅝	51⅞	52
20	Wabash pf.	12	12	12	12
1,310	Western Union	80¾	81	80¼	80⅝
72,090					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Read. gen. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$224,069,179
Gold reserve	154,711,864
Net silver	20,660,922
United States notes in the Treasury	24,701,703
Treasury notes of 1890	23,928,802
Total receipts, this day	1,003,837
Total receipts, this month	23,753,333
Total receipts, this year	266,588,385
Total expenditures, this day	770,060
Total expenditures, this month	26,852,000
Total expenditures, this year	308,542,382
Deposits in National banks	16,298,110
National bank notes received for redemption	252,262
Government receipts from internal revenue	181,888
Customs	840,658
Miscellaneous	11,701

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	23
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7¾
Butter, Western, extra creamery	17
Butter, State, finest creamery	17
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.25
Lard, prime	4.40
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Hogs, dressed, 100

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Lots Withdrawn After Low Bidding—Other Auction Sales.

Jacob A. King has sold to Louis M. Cohn the three-story stone-front dwelling, 157 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 99; also, for Augusta Wunsch, to Bernard Galewski, the four-story brick building, 67 Market Street, 25 by 60.

David Stewart has sold, for Mary E. and Thomas Coman, to F. Frosch, for $55,000, six lots on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The sellers paid $15,000 for the property in 1873.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Louis M. Jones, to Albert Wagner, the plot southeast corner of Duane and Elm Streets, containing over four lots of ground, at a figure in the neighborhood of $250,000. The purchaser intends erecting an eight or ten story fire-proof store and loft building on the site.

The most important sale scheduled for yesterday morning at the Trinity Building Salesroom was that of 68 lots in the Washington Heights district, along Amsterdam and Edgecombe Avenues, Vernon Place, and Park Terrace, fronting on and overlooking High Bridge Park. The sale was held by order of the owner of the property, Hugh Stevenson. A good-sized crowd gathered around the stand of Peter F. Meyer & Co., but the bidding was light, and, after disposing of only eleven lots, it was decided to withdraw the sale. The sales were: To Ronald K. Brown, for $5,900, the lot on Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Park Terrace, 25 by 98.11 by 29.9 by 115.2; also, to J. J. Mahoney, for $25,200, four lots, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Park Terrace, 100 by 100; also, to J. J. Mahoney, for $8,400, the lot southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Park Terrace, 25 by 100; also, to Ronald K. Brown, for $6,000 the lot Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Park Terrace, 25 by 100; also, to C. Merritt, for $5,500, the lot Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Park Terrace, 27.6 by 100.1 by 15 by 100; also, to A. Lewinberg, for $2,600, the lot Park Terrace, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 15.2 by 77.2½ by 30; also, to Ronald K. Brown, for $6,250, two lots, Park Terrace, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 76.10 by 34.8 by 114.2 by 91.3.

Yesterday for the second time John J. Mahoney was a buyer of a part of the above property. At the famel sale fifteen years ago he paid $25,000 for 44 lots, selling them in 1890 to Mr. Stevenson for $150,000. For the five lots he repurchased yesterday he paid a total of $33,600.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, George A. and Theodore P. H. Meyer, trustees, for $40,000, the four-story brick hotel northwest corner of South and Jefferson Streets, 37.2 by 64.3 by 37.2 by 64.4; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the Peabody Educational Fund, for $10,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 182.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiffs, for $10,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 215.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 67.3; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiffs, for $10,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 251.8 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.4 by 67.3, with an additional strip at the rear, 16.4 by 19.1; also, in foreclosure, to Aaron M. Stone, for $10,200, the five-story brick tenement, 412 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92; also, in foreclosure, to Aaron M. Stone, for $11,050, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 410 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, for $9,000, the two-story brick building 613 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Louis Lese, for $14,400, two lots, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.10.

At 59 Liberty Street, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to J. H. Klenke, for $9,900, the two-story frame dwelling, with two-story brick stable in rear, 234 East Eighty-first Street, 25.11 by 102.2; also, at public auction, to Thomas Thedford, for $26,700, the five-story brick tenement, with store, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 23 by 55; also, at executor's sale, to Thomas Thedford, for $6,800, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 425 East Fifty-first Street, 16.8 by 100.5; also, at executor's sale, to James Laughlin, for $1,500, the vacant lot, with small frame buildings, northeast corner of Little and United States Streets, Brooklyn, 43 by 75 by 39.4 by —.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Seventieth Street, north side, 220 feet west of West End Avenue, 80 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,136. Also, Seventieth Street, north side, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame building, and vacant. Due on judgment, $15,110.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 508 Broome Street, north side, 99.9 feet east of Thompson Street, 22 by 80, seven-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $31,604.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park, 300 by 150 by west 100 by south 50.2½ by west 50 by north 100 to Sixty-seventh Street, by west along same 75 by south 100.5 by west 75 by south 100.5 to Sixty-sixth Street, five-story brick stable, riding and bicycle academy, &c. Due on judgment, $35,733; subject to mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 339 to 347 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 488 feet west of West End Avenue, 82 by 102.2, five five and four story and basement brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,614.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,614.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, southwest corner of Broadway and Keap Street, Brooklyn, 19.8 by 47 by 20.7½ by 52.9, three-story brick dwelling, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Spring Street, old line, Twenty-third Ward, 124.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, runs west 24.9 by southwest 95.9 by north 24.8 by east 96 to Sheridan Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by east 23.11 to Spring Street, by south to beginning.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 44 Oliver Street, east side, 88.9 feet south of Madison Street, 30.1 by 69 by 29.10½ by 72.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 42 Oliver Street, east side, 58.8 feet south of Madison Street, 30.1 by 72.2 by 29.9 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment against each, $2,956; subject to first mortgages for $26,000 each.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 10 West Tenth Street, south side, 152 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 26 by 92.3, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,853.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 617 First Avenue, west side, 49.8¼ feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also, public auction sales, 75 East Ninety-first Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, 20 by 100.8½, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 422 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 208 Centre Street, through to 140 Baxter Street, 25 by 122.5 by 24.10 by 124.10, three and five story brick tenements; also, 218 Centre Street, 23.7 by 35.8 by 37.8, five-story brick building; also, 223 Grand Street, south side, 96.1 feet east of Elizabeth Street, 23.6 by 56.6 by 23.7 by 56.6, three-story brick-front tenement, with store; also 97 Macdougal Street, west side, 99.6 feet north of Bleecker Street, 21.6 by 75, four-story brick tenement; also, administrator's sale, 38 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 93 Bowery, for a three-story brick building, with stores, 24.10 by 67.8 by 25.6 by 69.10, Robert and Ogden Goelet, 501 Fifth Avenue, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 236 to 240 West Fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 82.8 by 78, Rosamond Herter of 503 Manhattan Avenue, owner; F. W. Herter of 1 and 3 Union Square West, architect; cost, $55,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 97 feet east of King's Bridge Road, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 by 45, Michael J. Daly of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and King's Bridge Road, owner; George H. Griebet of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for five five-story brick and stone flats, 100 by 87.11, Virginia Brugnelli of 2 Bradhurst Avenue, owner; J. C. Cavinato of 317 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 75.6 feet north of Ninety-third Street, for two four-story and basement brick dwellings, 22 by 56 and 21 by 56, George A. Fuller of 695 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for two four-story brick and stone dwellings, Clara E. Bliss of Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, owner; Arthur De Saldern of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Rose Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 66.6, Schmuck & Montag of 833 Southern Boulevard, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 188.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 50, Mrs. Mary Frawley of 961 Forest Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg of Home Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, south side, 600 feet east of Main Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 35, Charles W. Smith of 110 East Fifty-sixth Street, owner; A. C. Schellinger of 53 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Dawson and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, northeast corner, for two two-story and attic brick dwellings, 20 by 50; same owners and architect; cost, $14,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 100; John Bannon, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $50,000.

Locust Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick office, 27 by 78; Central Gas Light Company of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue, owner; Henry S. Ihlen of 874 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Knapsack Street, west side, 320 feet north of Johnson Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 44; G. M. Roden of Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,500.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 349 feet north of Albany Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; Alfred and Sarah Spry of King's Bridge Road, owners; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,300.

Alterations.

Nos. 4 and 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; Michael Sampter of 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $7,000.

Thirteenth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick building, with saloon, restaurant, and apartments; Katharin S. Moore and Charlotte De R. Moore, owners; Eagle Tube Company, 41 Dey Street, lessee; Sticklen & Sellers of 309 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 178 Stanton Street, to a three-story and basement and a five-story and basement brick building, dwellings, and shops; Morris Goldfein of 178 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 11 Attorney Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Joseph Salomon of 122 Ridge Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,411 Webster Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; James Healy of 434 West Thirty-second Street, owner; George F. Spelman, architect; cost, $500.

Forest Avenue, west side, 188.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 17.10 by 27; Mrs. Mary Frawley of 961 Forest Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $500.

Seventh Street, 155 feet east of Avenue D, William's Bridge, to two two-story frame dwellings and shop; L. Poirier of Seventh Street, near Avenue D, owner; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 20.

22D ST, 447 West; Charles J. Gerlich, Jr., to Catharine Gerlich..... $1

116TH ST, 163 East; Richard H. Adams and wife to J. Clarence Sharp..... 15,000

57TH ST, 539 West; Adele Kurrus to Kate Brunt..... 23,000

4TH AV, n s, Lot 648, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x114; Catharine Deere to William Bloomfield..... 1

WEBSTER AV, 2,032; Elizabeth Daval to William Creuziger..... 5,100

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 25 ft s w of Findlay St, 25x100; Peter A. Kurz and wife to William F. A. Kurz..... 3,500

JOHN ST, s w s, Lot 18, map of East Tremont; Henry J. Smith to Robert W. Shannon..... 2,000

PEARL ST, 307; Mayer S. Auerbach and wife to Frank Brittell..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 181.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Adelaide R. Sullivan to Charles A. Anderson..... 15,000

WILLIAM ST, n s, 85.6 ft e of Chambers St, 22.8x irregular; Charles A. Roth and others to William Horrmann..... 23,100

SAME PROPERTY; George Joeckel and another, executors, to same..... 100

JOHN ST, 62; Pelham Saint George Bissell to Helen A. Bissell..... 37,500

24TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Anna Spring to Joseph Mitsch..... 1

32D ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Mary Asten to Margaret M. Hayward. 1

9TH AV, w s, 58.9 ft s of 40th St, 20x65; Venie Peter to John J. Peter and others..... 457

34TH ST, 432 West; Warren S. Williams and wife to Benjamin A. Williams..... 1

58TH ST, 315 West; Morris B. Bronner to the New York Advance Rent Company..... 65,000

70TH ST, 128 West; Mary T. Heckscher and others to Alice Newport..... 25,000

52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 27x100.5; 52d St, n s, 320 ft w of 8th Av, 27x100.5; James P. Foster and wife to Eleanor J. Robinson..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; Frances T. Lord to John C. Brown..... 1

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John P. H. De Wint and wife to Della C. Winslow and others..... 1

68TH ST, 46 East; Leopold J. Waterman and another, executors, to Leopold J. Waterman and others..... 1

91ST ST, 120 East; Charles C. Dodge and wife to William Skinner..... 20,450

40TH ST, 105 East; Mary E. Lindley to Marie F. Coddington..... 35,000

94TH ST, 161 East; Emanuel G. Bach to Pauline Cohn..... 27,000

81ST ST, 303 East; Jacob Wiehle and others to Johanna Horn..... 10

110TH ST, 6 East; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Hyman Harris and another.. 26,250

1ST AV, 2,038; Oscar Schmidt and wife to Philip Potash..... 1

1ST AV, s s, 25.3 ft n of 105th St, 25x101; Philip Potash and wife to Oscar Schmidt..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Oscar Schmidt and wife to Philip Potash, ½ part..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 143.2 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.10x100.11; Louis L. Feruski and wife to Henry Phillips..... 16,500

115TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; George D. Jackson and wife to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

115TH ST, 20 West; Henry P. McGown, referee, to Elizabeth Reinhardt..... 12,000

115TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel M. Jackson to Morris Steinhardt..... 100

BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x75; Leopold Jonas and wife to John H. Fahrenholz..... 18,500

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William G. Davies, referee, to Peter J. Steiger..... 21,700

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Matthew C. Kervan to Mattie J. De Lano..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 375x irregular to 139th St; 138th St, s e corner of 12th Av, 250x99.11; Annie D. Coffey to Title Guarantee and Trust Company... 1

182D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Thomas Smith and others to Julius Kaufmann..... 100

MOTT AV, e s, 40.6 ft n from s s of house of James Mooney 75x157x76x142; Marcus Nathan and wife to Carl Ernst..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Simon Sichel and another to Marcus Nathan..... 17,000

148TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 50x100; Nicholas Cooney and wife to Peter J. Cooney..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 244.9 ft s of 168th St, 18.6x134.11; Charles Barthen and wife to Christian Klein and wife..... 5,000

PERCY ST, s w s, 90 ft n w of Sedgwick Av, 21x80; Herman W. Schmitz, referee, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 7,500

127TH AV, Martha Gurney and others to Felix Rieger..... 14,000

GREENWICH AV, w s, 21 ft s of Perry St, 21x73; Sarah A. Norris to Noah Norris..... 1

20TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 15x91.11; Henrietta Merrill to Maria A. Simpson.. 1

39TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Benjamin Holmes and wife to Patrick McCauley..... 31,000

34TH ST, 217 and 219 East; Henry M. Levengston to Eliza L. Edgar and another, executors..... 1

WEST END AV, 412; Charles H. Lindsley to Catherine H. McClure..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, 853; Marcus Nathan and wife to Simon Sichel..... 34,000

60TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.5; Maria T. Thompson and another to Michael Caravatta..... 1

65TH ST, 100 East; Oscar Kaufmann to Mary A. McCue..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 18 ft n of 120th St, 17x73; Margaret I. Makewen to Marian E. Moore..... 29,250

135TH ST, 48 West; Mattie J. Delano to Matthew C. Kervan..... 1

PLOT 1.8 ft s of 135th St and 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 0.8x44.11x2x44.11; Mattie J. Delano to M. C. Kervan..... 1

135TH ST, 48 West; Julia S. G. Porter to Mattie J. Delano..... 1

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Marian E. Moore to M. I. Makewen.... 53,000

101ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Benjamin F. Romaine and another, executors, to William Rankin.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 156.6 ft n of 152d St, 22.6x82.4; Aldhous Taylor Building Company to Frederick Aldhous..... 100

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Solomon, and another to Isidor Schulkind; 2,086 3d Av, 5¼ years..... $1,050

WOLFF, Dorothea, to Samuel Sosnowsky; 310 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 1,200

O'CONNOR, William, to Mary Tierney; 207 Henry St, 5 years..... 1,300

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., and others, executors, to Louis Minsky; 345 and 347 Grand St, 5 years and 7 months..... 6,500

CUSACK, John, to Vincenzo Garofalo; 2,221 1st Av, 2 years..... 420

MARELLI, Julia, to Bartolomeo Cirino; 321 East 109th St, 2½ years..... 216

ABELES, William, to Ignatz Fleuer; 408 East 71st St, store, 2 years..... 288

SAME to Frank Klocan; 408 East 71st St, store, 2 years..... 288

FINKELSTEIN, Herman, to Leopold Schwartz; 320 Stanton St, 2 years..... 600

HEICHTING, John W., to Thomas Clark; 67 4th Av, 5 years..... 1,200, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Margaret M. St. J., and husband to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 834 6th Av, 3 years..... $140,000

SAME to same; 2 East 67th St, 3 years.. 80,000

ADDRUS, Frederick, and wife to Anna Campodi; 854 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years. 18,000

BIKEL, Emil, Frank, and wife to Mayer S. Auerbach; 307 Pearl St, 1 year..... 15,000

BAETTELE, Frank to same; same property, 1 year..... 13,000

BLUNTZ, Kate, to Adele Kurrus; 339 West 57th St, 1 year..... 6,000

BLOOMFIELD, William, to Catharine J. Deere; n s of 4th Av, Lot 648, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 month..... 600

BOTTHOFF, George H., and wife to Oswald Elter and wife; s e s of Daly Av, 525 ft n e of Tremont Av, 5 years..... 2,200

BENDHEIM, Zacharias, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 1,841 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,900

DONNELLY, John T., to George F. Gifford; e s of Creston Av, 45.6 ft e of Donnybrook St, 5 years..... 5,000

FOLLER, Nicholas, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100 and 102 West Houston St, 5 years..... 30,000

FISCHER, Barney, and wife to John Stemme; s w corner of Forsyth and Hester Sts, 5 years..... 28,000

FARMENBOLZ, John H., to Leopold Jonas; e s of Bradhurst Av, 49.11 ft n of Bradhurst Av, 3 years..... 1,750

GRAHAM, Amelia M., and husband to Gertrude Jewett and Joseph A. Dean, executors, &c., of George W. Jewett, deceased; n s of 151st, w of Beck, St, 200.214 to 223, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, 3 years..... 18,000

HEY, Helene, to Lena C. Poppe; e s of Charlton St, 203.6 ft e of Varick St, 1 year..... 4,000

HORRMANN, William, to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, &c.; 19 New Chambers St and 260 William St, 3 years..... 12,000

HARRIS, Mary E., and husband to Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees for Elizabeth De W. Leonard; 502 Manhattan Av, 5 years..... 16,000

HENDERSON, Lillie E., to William G. McGrath; 348 to 352 East 123d St, and Block 108th-St, 12th Av, and Hudson River Railroad, demand..... 2,500

HENRIQUEZ, Louis N. to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 25th St, 93.9 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

HASSLER, George W. and Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 46—Sheanan vs. National Steamship Company. 5—Hudson River Packing and Provision Company vs. Warner. 13—Brown vs. Grace. 6—Blatchford vs. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

94—Hallenbeck vs. canalboat John Lang. 96—O'Connell vs. tug Royal. 97—Merritt vs. Steamship St. Paul. 98—Same vs. International Navigation Company. 101—Shanahan vs. steamship Jason. 60—Merchants' Exchange and Transfer Company vs. Myers' Exchange and Navigation Company. 92—Anderson vs. Pierce. 13—Steinwender vs. steamship Mexican Prince. 19—Elmenhorst vs. same. 21—Crossman vs. same. 28—Tribble vs. tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson. 87—Hylin vs. steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara. 88—Eldridge vs. same. 89—Seaman vs. tug F. H. Groves.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Santi Peri vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Rochester Bar Association vs. J. F. Dorthy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Annie Aletta Elwell Moffett vs. Mary S. Elmend and others, appellants; Charles W. Deinke, appellant, vs. H. R. De Groof; Michael Rubina, appellant, vs. W. H. Force; John Eastwood vs. the Retsof Mining Company, appellant; William M. Ross vs. Seckel Bronner; Mary A. Pidgeon vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant; Henry L. Schillinger vs. H. H. Arnott, appellant; Max Gabriel vs. same, appellant; Mary E. Burns vs. Yonkers, appellant; Samuel Gleason, appellant, vs. John Brunner; Sara A. Mygott, appellant, vs. Edward P. Coe; the Berry Harvester Company, appellant, vs. the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company; Emanuel Lyons vs. the Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; John Raddington vs. New York O. and W. Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. William H. Clapp.—Order reversed and the proceedings remanded to the Assessors for further action.

Thomas F. Mason, appellant, vs. Lydia Delphine Henry.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs.

Brooklyn vs. Catherine I. Mackay.—Appeal dismissed on the grounds that the order is not final, with costs.

Charles G. Stevens vs. Marietta R. Stevens, appellant.—Judgment in General Term modified by charging to the executors the sums expended in repairing the walls of the Stevens apartment house and by crediting Mrs. Stevens with interest on the trust funds of which she was deprived by charging the expenses of such repairs to the trust; also, by charging to Mrs. Stevens the amount paid by the trustees for insurance, and as so modified, affirmed without costs, and this appeal to either party. If the attorneys are unable to agree upon the form of judgment to be entered it may be settled before Justice Haight on three days' notice.

Isaac Altman, appellant, vs. Eli Hopeller.—Judgment reversing judgment entered upon report of the last referee reversed and the judgment entered thereon affirmed, and judgment absolute rendered against respondent, with costs.

In re settlement of Caleb Randall.—Judgment of General Term and decree of Surrogate reversed, with costs, and the matter remitted to the Surrogate's Court of Washington County with directions to proceed in accordance with the decision herein, with leave to grant a stay of proceedings for a reasonable time to enable the appellants to protect their rights by action in the Supreme Court.

Franklin P. Eastman, appellant and respondent, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York City, respondents and appellants.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

In re will of William Moore.—Judgment affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate.

Caroline L. Boehem vs. William T. Gilbert, appellant.—Judgment affirmed upon the ground that the question of warranty is not raised by any exception that can be here raised.

Court of Appeals calendar for to-day: Nos. 23, 34, 46, 47, 49, 1, 65, 59.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, Rumsey, Williams, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—29—Robinson vs. Schmitt. 39—McKim vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 40—Winthrop vs. same. 40½—Kernochan vs. same. 71—Rice vs. Buffalo Steel House Company. 77—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 23—Cross vs. Koster. 48—Ellis vs. Jacob. 63—Gall vs. Gall. 55—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 17—Lowenstein vs. Lombard Ayres Company. 15—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 21—Gelbel vs. Elwell. 70—Kelly vs. Phenix National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 2—Cohen vs. Goldstein. 3—Williams vs. Williams. 4—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. 5—Isaacs vs. Nally. 6—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Gallatin. 8—Grace vs. Coeney. 9—First Congregational Church of Morrisania vs. Hornickel. 10—Rapavort vs. New York Mutual Gaslight Company. 11—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Company. 12—Maddock vs. Valentine. 13—Matter of Bass. 14—Dawson vs. Dawson. 15—Goshen Sanitarium Company vs. McCollom. 16—Jones vs. Woods. 17—Matter of Lloyd. 18—Casey vs. Kennedy. 19—Ramsay vs. Riter. 20—Reynolds vs. Langbein. 21—Matter of Latimore. 22—Davis & Starr Lumber Company vs. Daniell. 23—People ex rel. Clavel vs. Fitch. 24—People ex rel. Bassett vs. Fitch. 25—Kip vs. Lindley. 26—Sanchez vs. Mix. 27—Clark vs. Pickens. 28—Macfarlane vs. Cass. 29—Franklin National Bank vs. Willoughby. 30—Manhattan Electric Light Company vs. Sire. 31—Frank vs. Field. 32—Shrady vs. Shrady. 33—People ex rel. Hahn vs. Fitch. 34—People ex rel. Kirk vs. same. 35—Walsman vs. Tiessen. 36—Matter of Sprague. 37—Miller vs. Dunker. 38—Duncan vs. Dunker. 39—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl. 40—Aaron vs. Mulvihill. 41—Rally vs. O'Connor. 42—Farrell vs. New York Steam Company. 43—McGrath vs. McGrath. 44—Endike vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 45—Belden vs. Siegfried. 46—Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Gerlach. 47—People ex rel. Geoereidike vs. Board of Police. 48—Johnson vs. Johnson. 49—Mathewson vs. Mathewson. 50—Seery vs. Seery. 51—Zolger vs. Zolger. 52—People, &c., vs. Brown. 53—Lane vs. Turner. 54—White vs. White Locomotive Works. 55—Dexter vs. Woods. 56—Jackson vs. Erickson. 57—People, &c., vs. Rauch. 58—Benson vs. Bressler. 59—Lane vs. Brown. 60—Ripley vs. Ripley. 61—Osgood vs. Theiss. 62—Columbus Trust Company vs. Hayes. 63—Carter vs. Von Gauther. 64—Niles vs. Bilhelmer. 65—Struth vs. Struth. 66—Silverstone vs. Lung. 67—Matter of Lally. 68—Matter of Bracken. 69—Matter of Burger. 70—Potter vs. Rockefeller. 71—Loewenstein vs. Hagemeyer. 72—Walter vs. Kentucky Hoof Remedy Company. 73—O'Connor vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 74—Eisler vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 75—Wooten vs. Aral. 76—Benedict vs. Elias Brewing Company. 77—Gould vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 78—Matter of Jacob Ahler Brewing Company. 79—Landgraff vs. Edwards. 80—Brommer vs. Neus. 81—Potter vs. Collis. 82—Stiefel vs. Rothschild. 83—Thorn vs. Thorn. 84—Wessell vs. Guggenberger.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Belding Manufacturing Company. 2—Berkeley Athletic Association. 4—Bradley. 5—Brooklyn Iron and Block Company. 6—Brown. 7—Chickering & Sons. 8—Close. 9—Cooper. 10—Crawford. 11—Doscher. 12—George Mather's Sons' Company. 13—Godey Company. 14—Hoffman House Cafe. 15—Howes. 16—Kelly. 17—Kenyon. 18—New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 19—New York Recorder Company. 20—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 21—Rigby. 22—Robertson. 23—Sanitary Security Company. 24—Sellman. 25—Smith. 26—Stokes. 27—Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—4750—Block vs. Block. 4026—Silberman vs. Silberman. 4714—De Fion vs. De Fion. 4747—Barstow vs. Barstow. 4432—Moore vs. Moore. 4001—Horn vs. Horn. 4748—Linden vs. Linden. 4717—Zwahl vs. Zwahl. 4731—Patten vs. Patten. 4730—Westfall vs. Westfall. 4719—Moulton vs. Moulton. 4716—Shortemeier vs. Shortemeier. 4728—Warschawer vs. Warschawer. 4734—Porre vs. Porre. 4497—Kaleer vs. McAleer. 4161—Hamelberg vs. Hamelberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

5545—Welsel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7062—Malone vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9195—Middles vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5559—Wildey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5049—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Gerry. 2555—Polk vs. Gorman. 6317—Scanty vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4868—Valentine vs. Lennon. 5495—Trolan vs. Appell. 5530—Larkin vs. same. 5531—Anderson vs. same. 5867—Cox vs. Crane. 7—G. Hupfel Brewing Company. 6578—Gaffney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2656—Dore vs. same. 6831—Wessell vs. Guggonberger. 5964—White vs. Mutual Union Association of Rochester. 6032—Schwartz vs. Mulvihill. 5—Dexter vs. Earle. 5055—Holmes vs. McNiece. 6411—Freeman vs. Union Railway Company. 6034—Gallagher vs. Hildebrand. 5679—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 3761—Gribben vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and IX. for trial.

2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 5865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 5484—Citento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5702—De Gross vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3448—Pape vs. McMann. 3217—Walpole vs. Webber. 4716—Rogan vs. Mullins. 5494—Mahoney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6054—Kuhnert vs. Union Railway Company. 5654—Smith vs. Milton. 3008—De Rozas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6086—Rosenthal vs. Baeder. 5243—Schilling vs. Bohling. 4539—Rafter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils
WILL OPEN OCT. 4.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—Attention is called to the facilities offered for boarding pupils, and to the arrangements for the instruction of younger boys. Boys must be eight years of age, or else especially well fitted to enter the Junior Fourth Class. Applications may be entered now for the opening of the Autumn Term. J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
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GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Matawan, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young woman, married, to care house for the Summer; can cook if necessary, and is excellent laundress; last employer can be seen. D., J., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; has five years' city reference. 114 West 44th St., Taylor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting; good personal references. 436 West 49th St.; ring Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Scotch woman as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city or country. 477 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a private family; best city reference. Callahan, 306 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; willing to remain in city for Summer; good reference. T. K., Box 74, 242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city references. 235 West 30th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—As chambermaid or maid to elderly lady; good seamstress; willing to be useful; city or country. Moore, 428 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid, plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; small family. Donohow, 116 East 63d St., top floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and sewing, or help with waiting. 226 East 50th St., Edgar's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant girl; best city reference; city or country. Virtue, 406 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart girl; assist with washing; city or country; good sewer; best references. Lee, 270 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman; country preferred. Marie, Box 331, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Best city reference. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—KITCHENMAID.—A lady going abroad on the 28th desires to procure situations for her cook, chambermaid, and kitchenmaid; the latter wishes to be cook in a small family. Lady can be seen from 10 to 12 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at 41 East 80th St.

COOK.—By cook where good family cooking is required; fully competent to take entire charge; marketing if required; city or country; city reference. A. S., Box 345, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; city or country. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as good cook and excellent laundress; good breads, biscuits, soups, desserts; American family preferred; good references. M. R., 519 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress, and waitress and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as excellent cook; good bread and biscuit baker; assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. 319 East 32d St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable German woman; very good cook and laundress, in small private family; city or country. 656 3d Av., two flights up

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook or kitchenmaid in a private family; with references. M. W., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A respectable and reliable woman as good cook in a private family; can be well recommended. Florist, corner Broadway and 48th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands their business; together or separate; best of reference. 137 West 60th St., ring Scollen's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman, as assistant cook, in first-class private family; good city references. Florist, Broadway, corner 48th St.

COOK.—By an English cook; all branches of French cooking; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. McCoy, 254 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; by day or permanent; wages from $40 up; best city reference. 71 West 48th St., second floor.

COOK.—Understands soups, entrées, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; good baker; good butter-maker; good city reference. 33 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a French chef, lately landed; understands all kinds of pastry, ice cream; private family. H. V., 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. 407 West 56th St.; ring Cohen's bell.

COOK.—By competent person in private family as cook; best city reference; city or country. 113 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in French and American cooking; by day or permanent; personal references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent cook for permanent place in city; city references. 188 West 62d St.; Mrs. McDermott's bell.

COOK.—By a cook with long, first-class references. M. E., 162 East 23d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day as good washer and ironer. 211 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

CUTTER, &c.—By thorough cutter, fitter, and trimmer from leading establishment; thorough in all branches; only fine work; by day or at home; highest reference. Robes, 1,486 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—A girl who is a good sewer, understands dressmaking, making over dresses neatly, wishes more engagements; country or city; references. Sewing, Box 200 Times.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—American young lady, kindergartner, as children's governess or companion; English and music; entire charge taken; would travel. S., 222 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German nursery governess; good sewer; excellent references. 42 West 58th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or charge of batchelor apartments. M., 821 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl lately landed as general houseworker in small family. 335 East 35th St., three flights up. No cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; speaks German, French, and English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, &c.; desire to cross the ocean; best references. M. S. K., New Hamburgh, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid, (useful,) or take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 E. 34th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Present employer's, 25 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as first-class maid and seamstress; good packer and traveler; personal city reference; no cards. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or good packer; would assist with other duties; good reference. 909 6th Av., Fitzsimmon's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian as maid and seamstress; would like to travel; city references. Kalla, care Mrs. McCarthy, 746 9th Av.

MAID or COURIER.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a French woman as maid or courier; ten years' references. Apply till April 22, 39 East 58d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant as maid and seamstress. Call, 10 till 2, 102 East 86th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or light housework and sewing. M. B., 434 East 78th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family going to the country; good city reference. Call, two days, 511 2d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent and well experienced young woman as first-class laundress by the day; first-class private family references. Love, 777 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, Swedish laundress; wages, $20. Apply, 37 5th Av., Wednesday morning, April 21, 10 to 11 A. M.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. Protestant. Reference, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 440 West 32d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, well recommended woman as infant's nurse; will take full charge; city or country; no cards. 922 3d Av., first floor, back.

NURSE and MAID.—German; as lady's maid to an elderly lady or children; good sewer; nine years' reference. A. P., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; capable of taking entire charge of infant, or can take two growing children; personal reference. 432 West 25th St.

NURSE.—German; as infant's nurse; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; nine years' reference. S. S., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well educated young French girl, just landed, speaking no English, as nurse; first-class recommendations. Sajons, 139 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant nurse; has best city reference; country preferred; last employer seen; assist chamberwork. 319 East 32d St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as nurse and chambermaid; best reference. 309 West 55th St.; ring Gibney's bell.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable girl to take entire charge of infant to bring up on bottle; personal city reference. 241 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse to young children; best references. Call for two days, 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent French girl to take charge of children; city references. Brives, 251 West 24th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By North German Protestant, 30, as competent nurse or maid; first-class references. M. M. M., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable, middle-aged woman, Protestant, as seamstress and to wait on a lady or one or two grown children; is an excellent reader. 404 West 55th St., one flight up; ring Cunningham's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As thoroughly competent waitress in private family; city or country; good reference. A. S., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. K. L., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands carving, salads; assist with chamberwork; personal city reference. 240 East 102d St.

WAITRESS.—By a New York family in country, a competent waitress; none but those having personal reference need apply, between 2 and 3 P. M. only, at 145 West 58th St., Wednesday.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; good references; Protestant. L. C., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 346 East 19th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress; assist chamberwork. 18 East 56th St., present employer's.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young man; 19; competent; good stenographer; neat appearance; well recommended. J. F. W., care of P. Bradley, 508 West 29th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references. A. A. B., Box 148 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; competent; two years in last situation; highly recommended. E. H. E., care of L. M. Weatherby, 985 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; perfectly sober, honest, neat, and industrious; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; moderate wages; town or country. Butler, Box 199 Times Office.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; 35; single; good city references. G. H. W., 650 3d Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKERS.—By respectable married couple without children to care for private city residence for Summer or longer; satisfactory references. 161 East 47th St.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife care of a house for the Summer or longer; wife a first-class laundress and good cook; best of city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARE TAKERS.—By middle-aged American and wife to take care private house or any position of trust during Summer; best reference. John Edward, Box 186 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; best city and country references; city or country. T., 58 Beach St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; careful city driver; willing and obliging; best of reference from present employer. W. Cleaver, 14 East 11th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for an experienced coachman; single; thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy; died, suddenly, on account of family going abroad. 42 East 66th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 24 years; married; strictly sober; no family; good city reference; country preferred. William McGahren, care Downey, Duncan & White, Carriage Builders, 487 and 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable single young man; experienced city driver; first-class personal reference. J. C., 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a strong young man; five years in last place; 5 feet 8 inches in height; a good city or country driver. 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; good driver; honest, sober, obliging; well recommended; will take Summer place. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages; willing and obliging; furnish good references. J. E. M., 319 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman having a coachman whom he is about to part with would like to secure him a permanent situation. Mr. O. B. Houghton, 11 East 17th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend; sober, honest, and capable. H. G. K., 405 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German, 40 years of age; understands the full care of horses, milking, gardening, and all the work on a gentleman's place. R. Smith, 94 Division St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman in a private family; single man; first-class references. J. H., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gardener; useful man; excellent references. W. R. Cullen, 179 Richard St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Would like to go to the country in a private family; good references. Delacy, Centennial Hotel, 51st St. and 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent in every respect; eight years' city reference; city or country; J. Simpson, 300 East 67th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Colored; city or country; eight years' reference from present employer; going abroad. 54 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; highly recommended; city reference; country preferred. 3 West 45th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; disengaged May 1; 22 years' experience of gardening on private places; greenhouses, park, lawn, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; forcing of roses, grapes, &c.; best reference to ability and character; married. H. H., Box 200 Times.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands planting, raising vegetables, manuring, lawns, &c.; good milker; not afraid of work; first-class reference; last and former employers can be seen. B. R., 420 East 66th St.

Grooms.

GROOM and COACHMAN.—By a young man as groom and coachman in a private family; strictly temperate; disengaged May 1; can see present employer. Apply by mail, J. M., 935 Madison Av.

GARDENER.—By competent, sober man; understands care of gentleman's place and greenhouses; ten years' reference from two last employers. 649 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

USEFUL MAN and WAITER.—By young man in private family; clean silver, windows, gentlemen's clothes, &c.; five years' personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 397 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 15 years, speaks French, polite, to travel with lady or gentleman, or door boy. Garçon, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

JANITOR.—Man and wife as janitor or gentleman's place. Janitor, 181 West 87th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

PAINTERS' WORK FOR LANDLORDS.—Real estate, private; ceiling decorated, $3 up; rooms papered, $2 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

STEWARD or WAITER.—By a young man, speaking German, English, and Scandinavian, as steward or waiter on board yacht. Reliable, 554 3d Av.

TRUCKMAN.—By contract or piece work; reference. Sam Greenbaum, 721 5th St.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY WORK DONE AT your residence, city or country; furniture, wall hangings, curtains, packing, &c. Address, for ten days, UPHOLSTERER, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Two girls; good cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; personal references required. Call, 9 to 12, at 20 West 74th St.

WANTED—Waitress in private family; Irish Protestant or English preferred; only those with personal references need apply, by letter, to 559 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY—Sunlight Gas Lamps; half the gas, twice the light; sells at sight; large commission; liberal treatment. Sunlight Company, 545 Broadway.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—First-class waiter and useful man in private family; sleep at home; personal reference required. Call, Wednesday, 10 to 12, 244 West 76th St.

WANTED—Man and wife, to take charge of bachelor's apartment; must be good butler and cook and have first-class city references. H. B., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced advertising canvasser to take charge of a special feature for one of the foremost daily newspapers in the country. Address G. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A colored butler, who can furnish good city references. Apply at 15 East 57th St., between 10 and 12.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office address. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, and trustworthy first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in the manner that will intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when asked for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repeated details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best periodical magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 163, 171, 871, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's outing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

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Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY
will speak at
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
MR. SANKEY WILL SING.
57th St. and 7th Av.
SUNDAY, APRIL 25, AT 3 AND 8 P. M.
J. H. BURKE will sing, assisted by large chorus. For free tickets send to W. E. LONGEE, 40 West 23d St.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Börton) The Dennis, ap $3 up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City ..... The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md. .. Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do ..... The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bristol, R. I. ..... D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a. p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O. . Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do .. The Windsor Hotel. a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng. ..... Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. . Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel opens April 20, a. p. $4.
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ..... Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
London, (97-99 Queen's Gate W.,) Queen's Gate Htl
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn. ap $2.50 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Millbrook, N. Y. .. The Halcyon, opens May 27th
New Bright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ..... Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland) .. Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do ..... The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster) .. Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry) .. New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .... Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland) .. Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .... Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) . Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (F. W. Orvis) . Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble) .. Hotel Granoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a. p., $4
do ..... Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ..... The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.) . Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Poland Spr'g House, Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3
Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1
(POLAND SPRING, MAINE.) (Circulars of Hotels on this list, and the famous Poland Water, 3 Park Pl. N. Y.)
Plymouth, Eng. ..... Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H. . The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. . Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga. ..... The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Fire'd) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. . Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House ..... ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C. .. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ..... Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 up
do ..... The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
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LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and upward. Excursions, (except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
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GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Circassia, Ap. 24, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
Anchoria, May 8, noon | Ethiopia, May 22, noon
City of Rome . . . June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon | Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon | Germanic, June 9, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. ORDAM ..... Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM ..... Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
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For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu ..... May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu ..... May 29, 1 P. M.
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Friedrich der Grosse ... Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, May 13, Noon
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Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
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HAMBURG SERVIC

FINAL GRANT DAY ORDERS

The Military Programme Assigning the Many Divisions Is Expected To-day.

STANDS BEING BUILT RAPIDLY.

City Officials Overwhelmed with Applications for Permits — Police Plans Are Perfected—Change in Naval Orders.

Evidence of the magnitude of the preparations for the proper celebration of Grant Day began appearing yesterday all over the city. Along the Boulevard, above Fifty-ninth Street, up to Seventy-second Street, the sound of hammer and saw is continually heard, while the skeletons of stands arise as if by magic. Flag poles are being placed in position, and those to whom the Aldermen have given permission are getting ready to swing banners across the street. The Park Board is overcrowded with applications for stands on Park property. Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances is deluged with requests for stoopline stands, and down at military headquarters the perfection of the minutest plans is announced by members of Gen. Dodge's staff.

Rear Admiral Frank G. Osborn, in command of the merchant marine fleet, has received 146 applications for position thus far, and is receiving more by every mail. Adelbert H. Steele, Secretary of the Committee on Transportation, has completed all arrangements for bringing the guests of the city over from Washington on Monday afternoon, and every regiment that will take part in the parade is undergoing extra drill to prepare for the event.

The second of foreign naval vessels which will take part in the parade arrived late Monday evening and anchored off Quarantine. This was the French cruiser Fulton, which came from Martinique for the purpose. Mexico will not send a man-of-war to take part in the parade. A letter from Minister Romero, in Washington, to the Mayor announced this fact. The Zeragiza, the Mexican man-of-war, was disabled some time ago in the harbor of Toulon, France, and cannot get here. Instead, Señor Romero states that Mexico will send its famous military band, if acceptable. The Mayor immediately answered, accepting the substitute, and will have the band assigned to the reviewing stand. The band consists of forty-five men, and will alternate with Damrosch's Orchestra in playing.

Applications for Stand Permits.

The question of stands is busying both the Park Board and the Bureau of Incumbrances. The arsenal in Central Park yesterday was besieged by applicants for permits to erect stands on the park grounds along the route of the parade. President McMillan and his assistants were busily engaged up to a late hour last night examining applications. Nearly 2,000 of these, it is said, have been sent in, and about 100 thus far granted. Among the applications was one from Father O'Keefe of the Holy Cross Church in West Forty-second Street, who wants to erect a stand to seat 200 children of the parochial school. Thomas Moore, the truckman of Maiden Lane, would like to build a stand which will accommodate about 150 girls, employed by Maiden Lane jewelers. Employes of book publishing companies about Washington Square want a stand for themselves.

Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances has granted thus far fifteen permits for stoop-line stands along the line of march. Five of these will be along the Boulevard and the others along Madison Avenue. There have been hundreds of applications for the permits, but the requirements placed upon those desiring stands are so severe the vast majority have been turned away.

"Applicants for these stands," said Mr. Henkel yesterday, "must be either owners or lessees of the property in front of which the stands will be erected. They must build not later than Saturday night, and must remove them not later than Wednesday, April 28. Then again they must release the city from all damages that may result from any use or occupancy of the stands."

An important change has been made in the programme of the Merchant Marine fleet. Rear Admiral Frank G. Osborn, who is in command, said yesterday that the time of assembling the fleet has been changed from 10:30 in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the fleet will meet in the upper harbor and proceed up to the tomb. On passing the tomb a salute will be given, after which the fleet will turn at the stakeboat above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and return, passing to the westward of the men-of-war. The fleet will take up a position at the end of the men-of-war and await the coming of the President.

"We may not be reviewed by the President," said Admiral Osborn yesterday. "I understand it will be after 7 o'clock before the land parade will have finished passing the reviewing stand. If that be true, then I am afraid the Merchant Marine will disband before the President sees it. In any event our line will be broken at dark."

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens along the line of march to decorate their buildings with the National colors, and he has asked that the flag be also displayed on all other buildings. Uniformity of decoration is much desired, and it is thought the Mayor's proclamation may secure this.

It is expected that the general order giving the details of the land parade will be ready for publication to-day. Gen. Dodge and his staff have worked very hard over this, and it was announced yesterday that, so far as can be ascertained, the exact position and movement of every organization in the parade are clearly defined. Admiral Osborn will issue his general order to-morrow, which will settle the movements of the merchant marine. Then Admiral Bunce is expected to issue the regular naval order for all war vessels.

Major Benjamin F. Brown of the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards, and Capt. F. T. Lewis of the First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, Connecticut, called on Gen. Dodge yesterday to arrange for transportation to and from the steamers that will bring them to the city. They will come on the Richard Peck and C. H. Northam.

Capt. George F. McConnell of Battery A, First Light Artillery of the Ohio National Guard, arrived yesterday from Cleveland to complete the arrangements for quartering his command while in the city. The Captain said the battery will come here over the Erie Railroad, and will occupy a special sleeper, together with two flatcars and a boxcar. The battery will limber up in Jersey City and come over on a special ferryboat.

Sergt. W. H. Armstrong of Troop B, First New York Mounted Riflemen, has been appointed by Gen. Dodge to act as color guard the day of the parade. He will have with him a detail of seven men.

Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate commander, has reconsidered his determination not to take part in the parade. He has announced his acceptance of a position on Gen. Dodge's staff.

Brooklyn is making active preparations for the parade. Brig. Gen. McAleer will command the Second Brigade of the National Guard, and Michael A. Cummings the veterans. Thirty-two Grand Army of the Republic posts from Brooklyn, four from Suffolk County, and two from Queens County, have thus far been assigned positions, and will form in Clinton Street.

Chief of Police Conlin and President McMillan of the Park Board had a conference at Police Headquarters yesterday over the police arrangements for the parade. It was thought at first that the Park police would handle the crowds from Seventy-second Street to the tomb, but this was found impossible. The Chief and Mr. McMillan drove over the route of the parade after the conference, and it was announced later that the municipal police will take charge of Riverside Drive from Seventy-second Street to the tomb and the loop around the tomb. The Park police will have charge of the tomb and the stands.

Chief Joseph, the doughty warrior of the Nez Perces, who is now in Washington on business connected with his tribe, is expected to arrive in this city this afternoon for the purpose of witnessing the Grant memorial parade. He comes at the expense of the Government by request of Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Chief Joseph is best known for the fight he made when he measured strategic ability with Gen. O. O. Howard, whom he eluded, to be intercepted by Gen. Gibbons in Big Hole Basin, where one of the most desperate fights in Indian war history took place. Gen. Gibbons was wounded and his troops were repelled by the Nez Perces. Joseph retreated, and was followed by Gen. Howard's command through Yellowstone Park to Clark's Fork Pass, a tributary of the Yellowstone. Gen. Miles, who was near the Missouri River at the time, was informed of the situation, and began his famous campaign, which resulted in the defeat and capture of Chief Joseph and his braves after a five days' siege.

BOSTON ALDERMEN WANT SEATS.

Their New York Brethren Have None to Give, but Will See About It.

A letter from Joseph A. Connery, President of the Boston Common Council, asking for seats for the members of his Council on the day of the Grant parade was read at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen. President Jeroloman suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Streets. Alderman Oakley objected, saying that the New York Aldermen could not get seats for themselves. He suggested that the matter be referred to President Jeroloman, who is a member of the Mayor's Committee, but Mr. Jeroloman declined, saying he did not propose to be "put in a hole."

Alderman Hall said that common courtesy dictated that the New York Aldermen should do all in their power to grant the request of the Boston Aldermen, and that the least it could do would be to refer it to the Committee on Streets, with instructions to do all in its power to grant the request. The matter was so referred.

Alderman Woodward offered a resolution recalling from the Mayor the proposed ordinance granting permission to truck owners to stand on certain streets along the line of march, in order to have it amended so that on the streets from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Ninth Street, on Riverside Drive, only three trucks will be allowed to stand at the curb on one side of the streets on each side of the avenue. On the streets intersecting Madison Avenue, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-fifth Street, three trucks can stand on each side of the intersecting streets on both sides of the avenue, but the nearest truck must be at least twenty feet from the Madison Avenue curb line. Mayor Strong is expected to sign the amended resolution.

ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE FLEET.

Admiral Bunce's Squadron Drops Anchor off Tompkinsville.

The white fleet, which is to participate in the Grant Monument ceremonies, arrived yesterday. In command of Rear Admiral Bunce, the naval vessels left Hampton Roads at 5:30 A. M. Monday. They passed in at Sandy Hook at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and came up the lower bay in single column, according to the rank of their commanding officers, in the following order: New York, Maine, Amphitrite, Texas, Raleigh, and Columbia.

The monitor Terror, which left Hampton Roads with the fleet, parted company with it after clearing the Virginia capes to test her guns, and, incidentally, because, the seas being heavy, she could not keep up, and it was not deemed necessary for the others to remain with her. She is expected here to-day.

The vessels came to an anchor in double column off Tompkinsville at 7 o'clock last night, the Maine, Texas, and Raleigh being nearest shore, the New York, Amphitrite, and Columbia forming the outer column.

The officers reported that their trip up the coast was without incident.

Drill of the Naval Militia.

The naval militia are making active preparations for the Grant Monument inaugural parade. They had a battalion drill on the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street last night, and special attention was paid to marching and manoeuvres that will be used in the parade.

MRS. GRANT WILL ATTEND.

No Ground for the Report that She Is in Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Mrs. Grant said to-day that she was going to New York next week to attend the ceremonies in honor of the late Gen. Grant, and that there was no basis for the report that her health was too poor to permit her to be present.

COMING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrangements for the Presidential Trip to the Monument.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The arrangements for the President's trip to New York, to attend the dedication of the Grant Monument, April 27, have been perfected. President McKinley, with his family, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries, and a few specially invited guests, will leave here on a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10:30 A. M. Monday, arriving in New York at 4:30 P. M. Gen. Miles, commander of the army, and Admiral Brown, the ranking Admiral of the navy, will accompany the President as a personal escort.

The President and his immediate party will go to the Windsor Hotel. The members of the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps will be quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After the exercises and review at Riverside Park, on Tuesday, the President will board the Government dispatch boat Dolphin, in the East River, and review the naval parade. In the evening Mr. McKinley will be the guest of honor at the Union League Club. No time has been set for the return of the party on Wednesday.

Vice President Hobart and the members of the Senate and House will leave here on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio on Tuesday. The precaution of having the President and Vice President travel separately on such occasions is taken, because, while no danger is anticipated, it is regarded as wise to guard against the remotest possibility of embarrassing the Administration of the Government in case of the disability of the President.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Circuit Justice Peckham and Circuit Judges Wallace and Shipman, has affirmed a judgment of the United States Circuit Court in this city, entered upon a verdict for $15,000 in favor of Charles H. Blair in his suit against the New York Electric Equipment Company for damages for personal injuries. The accident was caused by the falling of an iron pipe from a bundle of pipes being hoisted, and it was claimed that the bundle was insecurely fastened through negligence, for which defendant was responsible. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Shipman, that the jury was justified in finding that the plaintiff had sustained the burden of proof which he took upon himself, and in finding that his injury was caused by the carelessness of defendant's employes. This question, put to an expert steamfitter and engineer, "Do you know whether it is necessary, in the proper performance of duty in hoisting pipes, that there should be bagging attached to the end of the pipe?" was held to have been properly excluded, as the matter comprehended by it was not a proper subject of expert evidence. The admission of testimony of a physician, qualified as an expert upon mental and nervous diseases, who stated the character of plaintiff's disease, and that it would be, with reasonable probability, progressive, and that his mental power would also diminish, was held not to present error, as the objection thereto when taken was merely general, not disclosing the particular point afterward relied on, viz., that competent testimony must be predicated upon facts explicitly stated and communicated to the jury. The appellate tribunal approved the action of the trial court in refusing to charge a proposition, the finding upon which was necessarily involved in the determination of the question of negligence.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT IN TRUST.—Henry Dohrmann died in Brooklyn in 1894, leaving a wife, Catherine Dohrmann, (now Coops,) and three infant children, of whom two were children of the first wife and one by his wife Catherine. At the time of his death he had two accounts in the Brooklyn Savings Bank—one in his own name for $2,447.17 and the other "Henry Dohrmann, in trust for Katie Dohrmann," amounting to $1,285. On appeal by Catherine Coops from an order of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, affirming the report of a referee and settling the accounts of William Mueller and Catherine Coops as administrators of decedent's estate, including in the account, as part of the estate, the item of $1,285, the Appellate Division has affirmed the order below, Presiding Justice Goodrich giving the opinion. The Court holds (adversely to the claim of Mrs. Coops that the $1,285 was her individual property) that whenever a deposit is made in a savings bank by a person in his own name in trust for another, and there are no circumstances rebutting such presumption, it will be conclusively presumed that the depositor has divested himself of the legal and beneficial title to the fund and has vested himself with the legal title as trustee for the person named as cestui que trust; but when the depositor does not make the deposit in trust with the intention of giving to the person named, as cestui que trust, any beneficial interest in the fund, but for his own benefit, he does not divest himself of his legal title to the deposit, but continues to be its beneficial owner, notwithstanding the form of the deposit.

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LEAVE TO SUE AN UNCONTESTED CLAIM.—Upon an appeal by the firm of Machwirth & Smith from an order of the Kings Count; Supreme Court refusing their application for leave to bring an action against James Matthews, as receiver, &c., of the firm of Thorp & Bond, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed the order below, holding that where a claim has been admitted by a receiver the Court will not authorize the claimants to bring an action against the receiver to establish it, nor will the Court direct the receiver to pay the claim unless it be shown that he has sufficient assets to pay all other creditors in full. The Court holds also that where the creditors of a firm which is entitled to a fund held by the General Government, who might, by filing notice of their claim with the public authorities, have had their claim protected, acquiesce in its being received by their debtor and by his receiver, they have no lien upon the fund, but stand upon the same footing as other general creditors.

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CONTRACT TO SELL REAL ESTATE.—Henry C. Miner sued Henry G. Hilton in the Supreme Court in this city to recover $5,000 paid on account on a contract for the sale of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $80,000, by the terms of which defendant agreed to "execute, acknowledge, and deliver, or cause to be executed, acknowledged, and delivered," to the plaintiff, a proper deed containing a general warranty and the usual full covenants for conveying and assuring to the plaintiff the fee simple of the premises free from incumbrances. On the trial it appeared that at the time for the completion of the sale the title to the lands was not in the defendant, but in one Hughes, who offered to convey it to the plaintiff, but the plaintiff objected, as he was entitled to a deed from the defendant, and also on the ground that the building on these premises encroached two and three-quarter inches on land not covered by the deed. The court declined to submit any question to the jury, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The Second Appellate Division, where the appeal was transferred, has affirmed the judgment, holding, by Justice Bradley, that as the action was brought not in affirmance of the contract, but rather in rescission thereof, it was not incumbent upon the plaintiff to prove his readiness to perform the contract on his part, notwithstanding the fact that he had alleged such readiness in his complaint, and that inasmuch as the defendant was unable to perform, no offer of payment to the defendant of the purchase money was requisite to put him in default. The court also holds that where the record title to premises agreed to be conveyed is defective, but the vendor claims that the defect has been cured by adverse possession, the burden is on him to establish that fact. Mere possession for twenty years is not sufficient to establish a title by adverse possession, as the possession of land is always presumed to be in subordination to the legal title.

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MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF SPEED OF RAILROAD TRAINS.—In two suits by the City of Buffalo to recover penalties for alleged violation of a city ordinance by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the latter, although it had a good defense, and the issues involved were of much importance to it, has failed in its contention on final appeal, because its defense was not properly presented on the trial of the actions in the Municipal Court of Buffalo. The recovery was $150, for violation of two distinct sections of the ordinance, one of which imposed a penalty of $50 for running cars at a greater speed than six miles an hour by any steam railroad crossing any public street at grade. From the operation of this provision any passenger train on the belt line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was excepted. The other ordinance imposed a penalty of $50 for any passenger train to cross either of five designated streets in the city without coming to a full stop. The main defense was that the ordinances are unreasonable and that they were enacted for the purpose of discriminating unlawfully against the defendant company.

The Court of Appeals, affirming judgment for the plaintiff, holds, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, that municipal ordinances, passed pursuant to legislative authority, have the force of law; that limiting the speed of trains to six miles an hour in crossing streets of a populous city is a reasonable one on its face, and that an exception from the provision as to speed regulation is not unfair, discriminating, or unreasonable, as matter of law, where it prevents inconvenience to the public, as, by exempting from the restriction local passenger trains upon a belt line operated for the convenience of local traffic at a special fare fixed by statute, while operative against all other trains. It was held to be no defense to show that other companies were violating the ordinance and were not prosecuted.

The Court finds, however, that the ordinance against trains crossing certain streets without stopping, applicable on its face to all railroads without exception, is an unfair discrimination against the defendant's road. "When all other railroads are permitted to cross much more important and populous streets without any such restriction," Justice O'Brien says, "the conclusion that it operates unfairly and unreasonably against the defendant is, we think, inevitable. But we do not see how the question is presented for our action."

The Court decides that when two actions based upon an alleged violation of two distinct ordinances are tried together upon the same evidence, as was the case here, and a general judgment is rendered in each action, it is not the province of the Court of Appeals, in the absence of some specific motion or request, or ruling which presents the question of law, to undertake to separate what is legal from what is illegal.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED.

Principals, Spectators, and Promoter of an Improper Dance Punished.

Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, surprised every one by the severity of his sentences upon the prisoners caught in a recent raid where an improper dance was given.

Fourteen of the spectators were fined $10 each. Magnus Hartman, in whose saloon, at 69 Marcy Avenue, the dance was given, was fined $100. Edna Smith, the principal in the dance, was committed to the House of Refuge, and her companion, Annie Nelson, was, with "Jack" Mulligan, committed to jail for twenty-nine days. Charles Hayes and William Klein, who managed the affair, were each sentenced to sixty days in jail.

"It is time," said Justice Goetting, in commenting upon the case, "that some radical means should be taken to stop these practices. Light fines and sentences are of no account, and I shall deal harshly with all such cases when brought before me. The trouble has been that saloon keepers are too easily influenced into letting their places for such dances. The knowledge that they will be fined heavily may make some of them more cautious in the future."

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

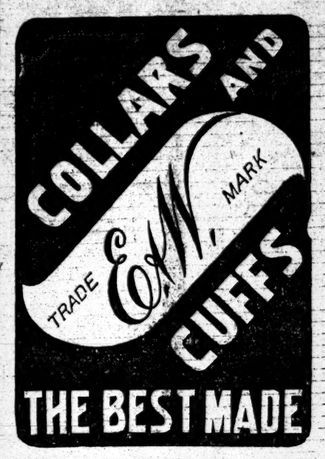
Grant Monument Medal

Made to the order of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and adopted by the Municipal Grant Monument Committee as the official commemorative medal.

Now on sale by the Makers,

Tiffany & Co.

Price in Bronze, $2.50 each. UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.



VAN COTT FOR POSTMASTER

The President Sends His Nomination to the Senate to Succeed Mr. Dayton.

NAMES FOR MANY OFFICES.

Frank R. Moore Chosen Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District—Army and Navy Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmaster at New York—CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

Third Assistant Postmaster General—JOHN A. MERRITT of New York.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New York—FRANK R. MOORE of New York.

Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y.—MELVIN M. CONKLING.

Postmaster at McGrawville, N. Y.—BURDETTE T. BURLINGHAM.

Postmaster at Marathon, N. Y.—CHARLES A. BROOKS.

First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions—JAMES L. DAVENPORT of New Hampshire.

Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions—LEVERETT M. KELLEY of Illinois.

Collector of Customs for the District of San Francisco—JOHN P. JACKSON.

Auditor for the Interior Department—WILLIAM YOUNGBLOOD of Alabama.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—WILLIAM A. JONES of Wisconsin.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Sterling, Col.—CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE.

Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Miss.—SIMON S. MATTHEWS.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin—MILTON C. PHILLIPS.

Postmaster at East Hampton, Conn.—HERBERT E. CARPENTER.

Army—Lieut. Col. HENRY C. COOK, Fourth Infantry, to be Colonel Major; AUGUSTUS H. BAINBRIDGE, Tenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. R. I. ESKRIDGE, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Major.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—A. C. DUCAT, Twenty-fourth Infantry; S. O'CONNOR, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—H. G. LYON, Seventeenth Infantry; GEORGE D. MOORE, Eighteenth Infantry.

Sergeant to be Second Lieutenant—I. L. REEVES, Fourth Infantry.

Corporal to be Second Lieutenant—EDWARD J. WALTON, Fifteenth Infantry.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer THEODORE F. BURGDORFF, to be a Chief Engineer.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

A Prominent Republican Politician for Many Years.

Cornelius Van Cott, nominated yesterday for Postmaster of New York City, is one of the most conspicuous local leaders in the city, and has been for years. He is Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee, and is one of Thomas C. Platt's most trusted followers. He controls the Republican politics of the Fifth Assembly District. His son is a member of the present Assembly.

Mr. Van Cott was born in the Fifteenth Ward in 1838. He learned the coach builder's trade. He entered politics early in life, and held a minor office in the Custom House under Collector Draper. He was made a Deputy Internal Revenue Collector by President Grant in 1869. In 1873 Mayor Havemeyer appointed Mr. Van Cott a Fire Commissioner, and he held that office by reappointment until 1885. He was elected to the State Senate from the Eighth Senate District in 1887, and served two years. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster by President Harrison to succeed Postmaster Pearson. Mr. Van Cott served as Postmaster until Sept. 1893, when he was succeeded by Charles W. Dayton, whom he now succeeds. Mr. Van Cott is connected with the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, and is President of the Indemnity and Casualty Company. He was at one time President of the New York Baseball Club.

William A. Jones.

Mr. Jones, who was to-day appointed a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is a native of Wales, and came to this country in 1851. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been a school teacher. He is now a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, representing Iowa County. He was indorsed for the place by the Wisconsin delegation.

Leverett M. Kelley.

The appointment of Capt. Leverett M. Kelley has been for several weeks a foregone conclusion. He comes from Elgin, Ill., and was born a little over fifty years ago. He was the United States Agent for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado in the latter part of the seventies, and has occupied a number of other Government offices. He served as Sheriff of his county in Illinois several years, and during the Harrison Administration was chief of certificate division of the Pension Office. He has a fine war record.

James L. Davenport.

Mr. Davenport has been employed in the Pension Office for the past sixteen years. He is a personal selection of Senator Gallinger, but was indorsed by the entire New Hampshire delegation. He is a veteran employe of the Pension Office, having served in the bureau since 1881. He is a war veteran.

William Youngblood.

William Youngblood of Alabama is a member of the Republican National Committee for that State, and has been a leader of one of the factions in the Republican Party there. He figured prominently in the contest for delegates a year ago, and at the St. Louis Convention the men championed by Youngblood were admitted. He was an earnest supporter of Mr. McKinley during the contest.

John A. Merritt.

Mr. Merritt, named for Third Assistant Postmaster General, has been Postmaster at Lockport, N. Y., and at present is President of a paper manufacturing company at Niagara Falls. He was suggested for the place by Representative Wadsworth, and was indorsed and introduced to the President by Senator Platt.

Frank R. Moore.

The nomination of Frank R. Moore to be Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn is considered to be a substantial victory for the anti-Platt men in Kings County. Congressman Wilson backed Moore, and he had with him Walter C. Atterbury, City Works Commissioner Willis, and Ernest J. Kaltenbach, who voted for McKinley on the first ballot, and stuck to him until he was nominated. Mr. Moore is President of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Committee, Secretary of the Union League Club, and Principal of Public School No. 84, in Greenpoint.

MR. DAYTON'S COMMENT.

He Commends the Nomination of Mr. Van Cott to Succeed Him.

When Postmaster Dayton heard that President McKinley had appointed Cornelius Van Cott to be his successor he said:

"It is an appointment very wisely made. Having been connected with this office as Postmaster before, Mr. Van Cott will re-enter the service much better equipped than I was when I came here. I hope Mr. Van Cott will have his bond ready so that I can leave on the night of April 30. I intend to resume my law practice immediately after leaving office."

THREE OUT OF FOUR FOR PLATT.

The Nomination of Frank Moore the Only One Not Pleasing to the Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Out of a batch of four nominations sent to the Senate by the President this afternoon three met with the unqualified approval of Senator Platt. One did not receive his prior sanction, but it may not encounter his opposition in the Senate. Mr. Platt had signified his desire to have Mr. Van Cott appointed to succeed Mr. Dayton as Postmaster. The selection of John A. Merritt of Lockport to be Third Assistant Postmaster General was his own work, and, of course, was satisfactory to him. Melvin M. Conklin was chosen to be Postmaster at Elmira by the Representative of the district, Mr. Gillet, supported by Mr. Fassett. Frank R. Moore, named for Internal Revenue Collector in the First District, was a man named against the repeated recommendation by Mr. Platt that Sharkey should have the place.

In the Elmira case there were phases of the factional row that helped the President to please Mr. Platt, while not offending the anti-Platt faction. There were three candidates. Flood, the candidate of the ex-Representative, was one, and he does not seem to have cut a great figure. There was a Milholland candidate named Smith, and he was urged as an original McKinley man, and the President of the McKinley League of Chemung County. But Representative Gillet found a man who was a McKinley man and an organization man to boot.

What was more than that, Fassett was for him, and was willing to say so. Mr. Platt did not attempt to get in the way of Representative Gillet, so that when he came to press Conklin's nomination the President found it easy to allow the man named by the member of the House from the district to go right in.

Mr. Platt was not for Moore for Internal Revenue Collector. He was for the man whom Jacob Worth backed up as the best to be presented for the office. Sharkey was not, however, the choice of Representative Wilson. That gentleman did not much regard the fact that the organization in every Ward in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts was for Sharkey; that all but one ward in Wilson's district, the Third, were for Sharkey, and three wards in Hurley's district were for him. Wilson insisted that Moore had done so much work for the party, and done it so well, that his services as well as his high character made him preferable to any other candidate that had been mentioned. He seems to have convinced the President that his arguments and representations regarding the different candidates were good. And he is not concerned about Mr. Moore's chances in the Senate, who believes that they are correctly quoted when it was said that he would not oppose what the President wants. Mr. Wilson speaks highly of Moore as a man and a Republican. Ex-Mayor Schieren says Moore is a good man, but he does not understand why he should give up his profession for so short a term of office as the four years he may serve as Collector.

NEW BOND FOR MR. JORDAN.

He Will Continue to Hold His Post of Assistant Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, was at the Treasury Department to-day.

His mission here is the completion of a temporary official bond, which shall cover the time between April 21, when his present commission will expire, and the date of the qualification of his successor.

It is understood at the Treasury Department that no appointment to this office is likely to be made for some time, hence the necessity for a temporary bond.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Commodore Montgomery Sicard to be a Rear Admiral in the navy; Capt. Albert Kautz, Commodore; Lieut. R. G. Davenport, Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. E. B. Barry, Lieutenant Commander.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Benton Centre, M. O. Cuykendall; Eddytown, J. S. Chadwick; Frewsburg, C. E. Dodge; Hoag Corners, J. C. Hitchcock; Mariposa, A. O. Steward; Melrose, J. O. Wing; Valley Falls, James Thompson, Jr.

New Jersey—Deerfield Street, W. G. Brooks; Newmarket, C. S. Day.

Better Hoboken Trolley Facilities.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken yesterday signed the ordinance allowing the North Hudson County Railway Company to construct and operate a trolley line through Washington Street from the Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries to the Fourteenth Street Ferry, with the proviso that the company run a sufficient number of cars to meet all incoming and outgoing boats at either ferry, to keep the cars in good condition, and to issue transfers to the elevated road running from the lower ferry to Jersey City Heights, which is not done now.

Concert for Tombs Prisoners.

Chauncey Olcott sang a number of popular Irish songs, including melodies from "Sweet Inniscarra," to nearly 300 of the inmates of the Tombs prison yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hill of the choir of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church also sang two or three simple ballads. It was chiefly through the instrumentality of Mrs. Beekman De Peyster, President of the Prison Guild, that the Tombs prisoners were enabled to enjoy this little concert.

Alleged Cruelty to a Rat.

In Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Aaron Goodman, thirty years old, of 111 Norfolk Street was held for trial on a charge of cruelty. Goodman had caught a rat, it is said, and dropped it into boiling water to kill it.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

OUR FLOORS— HESPERIAN GARDENS

where the golden fruit of furniture art grows ever within reach; no dragon of high prices guards it.

The seventh-floor Garden is filled with the shimmer of light and rhythm of line of delectable spring and summer fruits—many produced this year for the first time: seats, tables, odd stand-abouts in reed, woven grass, stained-green oak, coral-red wood.

The fifth and sixth bear sunny fruits for bedrooms: birch, maple, mahogany pieces, with flower and ribbon carvings, dainty as ever Watteau painted them.

The fourth—but come and ramble through them all. Pluck where you choose.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Even the sunny days in early Spring are full of danger.

But to get your boy into an overcoat such days it must needs be one he's proud of wearing—such as his father's, short and made of covert cloth.

We have three—reefers, topcoats, (reefer-length), and the ordinary length.

For men, a dozen different shades of covert coating to select from—prices, $15 to $28.

Our Spring book is mailed free.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIERSTADT BOOK SALE.

Sheridan's "School for Scandal" Was Purchased by a Publisher for $210.

The second day's sale of the second part of the Bierstadt library at Bangs's auction rooms, 91 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, attracted a good-sized crowd. The authors whose works brought out the keenest competition were Sheridan, Pope, Rossetti, Shakespeare, Shelley, and Shirley, a playwright and poet of the seventeenth century.

Among the principal sales of the day, with the prices and the buyers, were:

Poe's "Poetical Works," the Amontillado edition, New York, 1884; only 315 copies printed; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $17.

Pope's "Rape of the Lock," first edition, London, 1714, morocco, with gilt edges; "Chicago," for $25.

Quarles, (Francis,) "Divine Fancies," first edition, London, 1632; Dodd, Mead & Co., for $19.

Quarles, (John,) "A Kingly Bed of Miserie," first edition, with plates, London, 1649; "Chicago," for $12.

Randolph's "Poems," fifth edition, Oxford, 1668—Dodd, Mead & Co., for $13.

Richard's "Poems, Sacred and Satyricall," first edition, London, 1641—Dodd, Mead & Co., $20.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," centenary edition, Edinburgh, 1871, 25 volumes—Wall, for $26.25.

Shakespeare's Works, edited by William Aldis Wright, 500 copies printed, London, 1893-5, forty volumes—"Tenth," for $80.

Shelley's "Letters," introduction by Browning, presentation copy to Sara Coleridge, London, 1852—Dodd, Mead & Co., for $15.

Sheridan's "School for Scandal," red morocco, gilt top, by Bradstreet, first edition and rare, printed in Dublin about 1774, (not authorized)—Dodd, Mead & Co., for $210. Bidding started at $5.

Shirley's "Poems and Dramatic Works," red crushed morocco, tooled gilt edges, by P. Ruban, London, 1646—Charles Scribner's Sons, for $60.

Shirley's "Six Plays," London, 1653—Dodd, Mead & Co., for $15.

Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," first edition, London, 1878—"Pease," for $25.

Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," first edition, London, 1879—George D. Smith, for $23.

HEAVY CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS

A Flood of Merchandise Pouring in from Abroad.

Duties received at the Custom House yesterday amounted to $950,142.56, of which $823,859.71 was for straight imports and $126,282.85 for withdrawals. Sugar paid about $75,000 in imposts. General merchandise imported mainly because of the pending tariff bill figured in the 1,096 import entries. There were 333 withdrawal entries.

ALDERMEN APPROVE THE PLAN.

Vote Taken on Extension of Rapid Transit to the Battery.

The supplemental plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners providing for an extension of the rapid transit route down Broadway from the Post Office to Battery Park was approved yesterday by the Aldermen. Alderman Parker asked that the report be referred to the Railroad Committee, and so did Alderman Hall.

Alderman Brown called for immediate action, and the board approved the plan by a big vote. Alderman Parker afterward questioned the legality of the action on the ground that the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners had not been laid over for a week.

Flindt's Novel Craft Delayed.

Capt. C. Flindt, who is building at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of East Ninth Street, a cigarshaped boat, with a new style of propeller, which he is confident will run fifty miles an hour, has been delayed in launching his craft. Some time ago he expected to have her afloat by now. Yesterday he said that she will probably be launched next week, but that her gasoline engines will not be ready before the middle of May. Then he will make a short trial trip, and expects immediately afterward to undertake to make the run from here to Queenstown inside of sixty hours. He is more enthusiastic than ever. The propeller plates, which differ from any others ever made, are ready, awaiting the shaft.

Maritime Association Affairs.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange. President Hugh Kelly in his report said that the fiscal year just ending would go down to history as marking an epoch in the financial and commercial life of this country. He recalled the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy and the recent political campaign as important incidents of the year. The total receipts of the Exchange for the fiscal year ending March 31 were $75,100.43; expenses, $42,462.83; gain on the year, $1,637.60. Eighty-seven new members were elected during the year, and nineteen active members died.

Greenpoint Y. M. C. A. Fair.

A fair, the proceeds of which are to be used to erect a new building for the Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association, was opened last night in Association Hall, Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. A number of city officials were present, and made short addresses. The fair will continue until Saturday. Miss Sadie Olandt, President of the Auxiliary Committee, is in charge, and is being assisted by Mrs. George B. Gifford, Mrs. Bierschenk, Miss May Reid, Miss Ida Johnson, Miss Mamie Amell, Miss Robinson, and Mrs. R. H. Carr.

Stopped Lehigh Valley Track Layers.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company sent 100 men to Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, Monday night, to lay tracks across the street. A police force was sent to the ground, and the men were notified that they could not begin work until they had secured a permit from the city. Both forces remained on guard until daylight yesterday, when the railroad employes were withdrawn.

Bargain in Carpets.

120 Rolls Best Quality Velvet, —very durable— 88 cts. per yard, usual price $1.25

Moquette, 78 cts. per yard.

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